INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

PRICE ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL XXI NO 159 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

BUREAU DECIDES TO CONTINUE W. E. CONFERENCE

Out Of The Gloaming.

To give or not to give an address to the Viceroy when he comes to Poona is the question agitating the minds of Poona citizens. What Bombay once did, Poona surely can do again. Lord Willingdon wants to be a constitutional Viceroy and he won't mind either way. He is a philosopher.

* * * *

Now that the W. E. C. is crumbling to pieces and MacDonald's stock is going down, we have some learned explanations from Sind, how the exchange oscillates. It is an intricate process but the way it is explained is simplicity itself.

* * * *

"Exchange moves between points upper and lower, when once it is fixed," writes a Sind paper, with a lucidity which an Einstein may envy but never attain. Finally an appealing cry is sent to heaven for "stabilisation", so that the "merchants may know where they stand."

* * * *

"Mesopotamia" was formerly the word which gave so much spiritual solace to a certain lady, and now it is "stabilisation", equally long and jaw-breaking, which is to afford the same amount of consolation to the old women of to-day. Everyone is crying for "stabilisation", but none knows how to attain it. So the problem remains stable.

* * * *

"At times more is achieved by sitting in opposition than by running the administration as ministers," says the same paper very wisely. But some believe that more is to be attained by being Ministers than by sitting in opposition, chewing the cud. A mere difference of opinion, perhaps.

* * * *

Our Ministers are practical men and they do a good bit of nation-building through liquor. It may not be possible to make bricks without straw, but it is quite possible to have a strong, go-ahead, educated, enterprising nation, with plenty of liquor to back them.

* * * *

If you don't know anything about it, ask Minister Kambli and he will tell you all about his own success. "How I built a Nation on Liquor" is going to be the subject of his next Bombay Lecture at the Council Hall in February 1934.

* * * *

He can be very eloquent, you may be sure, once he gets himself going. Unfortunately, there is no Nobel Prize for such a high and mighty achievement, but it is time we had one, and Bombay will then with one voice acclaim him.

* * * *

The Nazi regime has banned 250 foreign newspapers in one month, including the very respectable "Manchester Guardian." A great record and enough to turn Simla green with envy.

* * * *

Bori Bunder says that, after Sir Samuel Hoare has spoken, the Indian consultees ought to be able to "compare notes." Well, they have been doing it since some months, and now they want to do something more useful than this Dalal Street cum Bori Bunder panacea for India's problems.

* * * *

"Mr. Jayaker complains that the whole scheme is in the melting pot; in theory that may be true, but the constitutional position cannot be overlooked" comes from the same wise source. And Mr. Jayaker is consoled with the thought that the "final word lies with Parliament."

* * * *

Otherwise, we are told, the Diehards would have torn their hair, and done some terrible things. Since Mr. Jayaker and his friends are not going to do those terrible things, they have to be content with the melting pot or the begging bowl, as before.

* * * *

That is also the consolation of Die-Hards, who are making themselves ready for Der Tag—to jump on the Premier, Baldwin and the whole lot and tear them to pieces! We shall have some fun, and India and Mr. Jayaker and his friends will have some "scraps of paper"—white but rather soiled by handling.

* * * *

In the meantime, they are to possess their souls in patience, if they do not prefer to eat their hearts, or their hats, or do something equally desperate. India is, however, assured that she is really going to get the Real White PaPper, without any whittling down.

* * * *

"Rustom dear," said Rustomji's Aunt as he drove her at break neck speed along Queen's Road, "aren't you sometimes afraid you'll lose control of the car"

"Constantly," replied Rustomji. "I'm two instalments behind already."

Gold Block Not To Participate In Debate

SUB-COMMITTEES TO REPORT ON MONDAY

RESULT OF FURTHER MEETING AFTER ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE IN MORNING SESSION

LONDON, July 6.

A meeting of the Bureau of the World Economic Conference adjourned until 3-30 p.m., without reaching any decision.

BUREAU MEETING.

A vital meeting of the Bureau of the World Economic Conference is now sitting with a view to sub-mitting recommendation to the Plenary meeting on the desirability of adjourning the Conference, or keeping it in active being, dsepite the American attitude.

There is no indciation as to how long the Bureau will sit, though it is expected to last for the greater part of the day.

Countries on the Bureau are:—Argentina, the United Kingdom, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United States and Soviet Russia.

RECOMMENDATION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

It has leaked out that the Bureau has started consideration of drafting the committee's recommendation for adjournment of the Conference which will be submitted to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the capacity of Chairman.—

The Bureau of the World Economic Conference sat like a jury behind closed doors, for nearly three hours, this morning, debating the fate of the Conference, while groups of delegates assembled in the immediate vicinity anxious to hear the verdict. No decision was reached by lunch-time when several Bureau members adjourned to the American Embassy to participate in the farewell lunch to Professor Moley, who is returning to New York, to-night.

Morning's business was informally resumed during the meal, after which the Bureau reassembled at the Conference headquarters.

NOT FORMAL BUREAU MEETING.

It was intimated at 5 p.m. that this was not a formal Bureau meeting, but an assembly of Bureau members addressed by Mr. MacDonald. The Drafting Committee met immediately afterwards. The Bureau will meet at 6 p.m.

Scattered accounts of what occurred at the morning's meeting indicate that there was much talking at cross purposes.

Senator Cordell Hull made an impassioned plea for continuation of the Conference. It is understood that the Canadian Premier Mr. Bennett, on behalf of British Dominions, fought against adjournment and so did the Scandinavian countries and Japan.

NO PEACEFUL ADJOURNMENT.

Other Bureau members suggested continuance of some of the most promising activities while the grim gold group which at midnight turned down President Roosevelt's latest note as unsatisfying argued that it was impossible to have a peaceful adjournment.

The House of Commons will hold debate on the World Economic Conference on Monday.

BUREAU'S DECISION.

Following a further meeting the Bureau decided that the World Economic Conference should continue and that all committees both monetary and economic, should continued their work, but the gold bloc indicated that it was unable to participate in monetary discussions.

The Bureau decided to ask various subcommittees to report on Monday what work could be discussed. The Bureau would then decide future agendas of the committee.—Reuter.

MALAVIYA'S ALLEGATIONS

Question In Commons On Position Of European Police Officers

BUTLER EXPLAINS

"Proper Action To Be Taken In Case Of Repetition" Says Butler

LONDON, July 6.

The attention of the Secretary of State for India was drawn in the Commons to the attribution of alleged outrages to European Members of the Calcutta Police in the "Indian Bulletin" published in London.

Mr. Butler replied that the allegations were repetition of those made in India by Pt. Malaviya which Sir S. Hoare had already informed the house that the Government of India had found to be false. It was not proposed to take further action beyond the contradictions made here and in India, but if there was repetition Sir S. Hoare would take the right and proper action.—Reuter.

WAY TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE

Mayor Of Madras On Chettiars' Expulsion

MADRAS, July 6.

Ootacamund, 6th July.—It is gratifying to find from the answers given in the House of Commons that efforts of the British authorities had resulted in expulsion orders against two Chettiars who are still in Indo-China being rescinded, said the Kumararaja of Chettinad, the Mayor of Madras, when interviewed regarding the Saigon situation.

The Kumararaja referred to the case of four Chettiars who were forced to leave Indo-China as being the most important in this connection. Two of them had come back to India and remaining two were at Singapore anxiously awaiting cancellation of the orders. Unless these expulsion orders were cancelled confidence could not be restored.—A. P.

Mahatma Justifies 21 Days' Fast

More Than Ever Convinced That It Was As Necessary As He Felt When He Entered Upon It

POONA, July 6.

"All about the fast" forms the subject matter of a lengthy article by Gandhiji in this week's "Harijan", being his first contribution after the lapse of two months.

In the course of this article he explains the philosophy and justification for the 21 days' fast undertaken by him, and answers questions that had been raised regarding the inner voice, as also whether he was right in accepting the help of doctors and attendants and whether the fast had done good to anybody.

CONVICTION GROWS DEEPER.

He says: "Looking back upon the fast, I feel it to have been as necessary as I felt when I entered upon it. The conviction has gone deeper in me, that this fast is but the beginning of a chain of true and voluntary fasts by men and women who have qualified themselves by previous preparations and who believe in prayer as the most effective method of reaching the heart of things".—A. P.

MOVEMENT FOR HOME RULE

Widespread Among Masses, Says Sir J. Thompson

"CONGRESS AGITATORS"

Evidence Of Union Of Britain And India Before Joint

LONDON July 6.

"There are more literate males in India than in British Isles", the Select Committee was informed yesterday, by Sir John Thompson, who, with Sir Alfred Watson and Mr. Edward Villiers gave evidence on behalf of the Union of Britain and India.

Sir J. Thompson, emphasising the extent of the movement in favour of Self-Government, declared that roughly every educated Indian favoured managing his own affairs, while appreciation of the movement for Self-Government among the masses was widespread. There had been an extraordinary stirring of political ideas all over the country.

"CONGRESS AGITATORS."

"I hope", he concluded "it will result in masses understanding what is going on and appreciating the value of combination, and the fact that they have rights and they will eventually possibly turn them against the people who, to some extent, are now trying to victimise them—Congress agitators."

GENERAL SUPPORT TO W. P.

The memorandem gives general support to the White Paper, believing in the possibility of framing a constitution on the triple basis, namely, full Provincial Responsibility, Federation and Responsibility in all but reserved departments at the Centre and provide safeguards which will make the constitution workable.

The Union believes that the White Paper safeguards are generally suitable (though some adherents on the Union would like further safeguards), and desirable in Indian as well as British interests.

PREPARATIONS FOR ADVANCE.

The memorandum refers to the preparations for advance, steps taken already, and expectations aroused as rendering it impracticable to make a considerable departure from the broad lines of the White Paper.

GREAT STIRRING.

Replying to the Archbishop of Canterbury Sir J. Thompson expressed the opinion that the great mass movements had been one of the characteristics of India, and during the last 15 years people had been stirred as never before. He believed that there would undoubtedly be trouble if reforms for the Federal Centre were unnecessarily postponed, but he thought that the people understood difficulties connected with the introduction of Federation.

Rankeillour pointed out that Mr. Sacchidananda Sinha had declared that India was dissatisfied with the safeguards, and asked if that view became general, whether the Union would withdraw safeguards in order to make the scheme more acceptable.

"SCHEME MUST BE SOUND."

Sir J. Thompson replied: "Certainly not, whatever the expectations aroused, the scheme must be sound and workable."

Mr. Villiers thought that the main opposition had disappeared, as India as a whole recognised that the White Paper was broadly reasonable and went as far as India could safely go.

Lord Salisbury put a series of questions on the workability of the safeguards, and asked what would happen in the event of Ministers declining office unless the army expenditure was reduced.

Sir J. Thompson thought that the Governor-General should as the last resort, select his own nominees from the Services, and pointed out that similar action was taken in Bengal and the Central Provinces. He added that safeguards were enforced in India in the past which were almost inconceivable to a people familiar with English Parliamentary traditions.

Reference in the memorandum to the hopes of development of Indo-British commercial co-operation prompted Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne to ask what evidence existed of it.

ENORMOUS DEVELOPMENT.

Sir A. Watson replied that there had been enormous development in Bengal, Bombay and elsewhere, and referred to the increasing number of Indian Directors in British Firms, the training of young Indians for high positions in British houses, and the extent of Indian ownership of the shares of British concerns. He did not believe, therefore, that Indians would discriminate against British trade.

Is Mahatma Against Withdrawal Of C. D. Movement?

"Likely To Leave Congress And Carry On Civil Disobedience On Small Scale Even With Handful Of Followers, If Leaders Decide To Call Off Movement"

(From A Political Correspondent.)

Do the stereo-typed messages from Poona and Simla to the effect that the Civil Disobedience Movement will be completely withdrawn bear the sanction of the leader of the Movement—Mahatma Gandhi? Not a single message so far published has definitely stated that the Movement will be called off, with the approval of Mahatma Gandhi.

Anxiety naturally arises as what exactly is the stand that Mahatma Gandhi has taken or will take at the forthcoming Conference of Congress leaders.

It is now possible to throw some light over the discussions that have been going on at Parnakuti, between Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders regarding the situation prevailing in the country and the future course of action that is likely to be taken by Congress leaders.

DOES ANEY FAVOUR WITHDRAWAL OF C. D.?

It is reliably understood that Mr. M. S. Aney, the Acting President of the Congress, who has been having discussions with many of the provincial workers who went to Poona, has been strongly urging the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement, irrespective of the attitude of the Government.

The alternative suggested by him, it is understood, is that the Congress workers should get into the country, and do constructive work, and prepare the country, if necessary for another strenuous fight. Meanwhile every opportunity should be taken to fight the Government from within the new legislatures. This attitude of the Acting President is supported by many of the provincial leaders.

MAHATMA'S ATTITUDE

But the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi, is is stated is different. As soon as he came out of prison, he offered to the Government to take up the threads of Co-operation, and in his statement said that he would do everything possible to meet the serious situation created in the country. This offer the Government have in so many words, turned down.

"AGAINST INTERVIEW WITH VICEROY."

A few days before, it appears that when suggestions were first made that the Movement should be withdrawn, Gandhiji said he would see the Viceroy, and after a conversation with him would withdraw the Movement on conditions honourable to both parties. But Mr. Aney and others were against an interview with the Viceroy. They wanted to have the withdrawal of the Movement on their own responsibility without seeing the Viceroy which according to them, would humiliate Gandhiji and the Congress in the eyes of the world.

MAHATMA AGAINST WITHDRAWAL?

Gandhiji is against the unconditional withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement. According to him the continuance of the Movement is a moral principal for which he would lay down his life. Gandhiji's stand today, it is said, and also that of Messrs. Rajagopalachari and Gangadharao Deshpande—is that the Civil Disobedience Movement must be continued. If the Conference of Congress leaders decides on withdrawal of the Movement—and there is every probability of its doing so—Gandhiji will withdraw from the Congress. He will carry on Civil Disobedience—the principle—though not on a mass scale. Even if he has an hundred men who believe in the principle of Civil Disobedience, he will be satisfied to carry on the Movement.

MAHATMA TO ALLOW LEADERS FREE HAND.

When the Conference meets Gandhiji will clearly explain his position to them, and allow them to decide in whatever way they think fit. It is stated that only a miracle can change the stand that Gandhiji has taken.

WHEN SAPRU WILL SAIL BACK

Not able To Leave London To-day

ALLAHABAD, July 6.

According to the latest information received here, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will not be able to leave for India on the 7th inst. but will sail from London a week or even a fortnight later.

It is reported that Sir Tej will be bringing with him for immersion in the Ganges ashes of the late Pundit K. P. Kitchlu, who died in Germany.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted influential canvassers in different places to book orders for our Suiting Shirting Silk. Terms favourable. Liberal Commission. Apply National Silk Factory, Nadiad (Bombay) (833).

Wanted Clerk, Shorthand Typist for State Services, pay Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 respectively, apply with testimonials to Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (836).

Wanted—Chief Agents, District Organisers and Representatives in all the Unrepresented Provinces, Districts and Principal Towns throughout India on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 500, Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 respectively to represent the Pioneer Mutual Benefit and Friend-in-Need Society, Ltd. For further particulars and prospectus, apply to the Head Office at Madras or to the Chief Agents, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (6909).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Hindu Restaurant—Large up-to-date premises in Medows Street, excellent situation. Apply Box No. 124, "Bombay Chronicle."

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Free Daily Cotton Forecast And AMERICAN opening Futures FREE for TRIAL. Time: 4 to 8 p.m. Call "CHARTER", Empire Building, Ground Floor, Boribunder, Bombay. (853)

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted a qualified and experienced Mechanical and Electrical First Class Engineer for Night Shift working in an Up-country Cotton Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 6905, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Matriculates for Subordinate Engineer training for July, 1933, Session. Specialised tuition for Recognised Engg. Examinations. Unique Employment Facilities. Scholarships given. Free prospectus from Principal, Hewett Engineering College, Lucknow. (720).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

The Aurungabad Mills, Limited

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 14th day of July, 1933, to FRIDAY, the 28th day of July, 1933, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DORASWAMI IYER & CO.,
Agents.
6915

Notice To Jurymen

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday the 7th instant a 10-45 A.M. (S.T.)

HUGH G. COCKE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 5th July, 1933.
6912

SALE NOTICE

REWA STATE

MINOR FOREST PRODUCE including KATHA and MYROBOLANS, Rewa State will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 19th July, 1933, at 12 noon, at Kothi Rewa. Lease will be for three years. The closing lease was at an annual sum of Rs. 1,34,000. The average annual extraction of Katha is 4,000 maunds and Myrobolans 1,00,000 maunds. Ten per cent. of the annual amount of lease will have to be deposited at the time of auction, and the balance to make up one-third required under the terms of lease as security within one month from the date of auction. A copy of the lease form can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 from the undersigned to whom application be made for any other particulars.

(Sd.) S.C. JOSHI.
B Sc., P.F.S.,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Umarla Division, Jmarla.
6864.

LAST DAY — LAST CHANCE

To make sure of your seats in the great rush, book in advance

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

thrills you with his latest exploits in United Artists' Grand entertainment

Mr. ROBINSON CRUSOE

Daily 6-30 and 10 p. m.

WELLINGTON TALKIES

DHOBI TALAO Tel. 22666

TO-MORROW

Lavish and Spectacular Comedy with thrilling Aviation—Scenes

SKY DEVILS

United Artists Super Picture

with

SPENCER TRACY, WILLIAM BOYD, ANN DVORAK and other stars

"A neat little romance, highly amusing. There are laughs galore in their antics, laughs in situation, dialogue and in the gags "Sky Devil" is a great fun"—"Daily Mirror" (London)

MAKE A POINT OF ENJOYING THIS TREAT AT

THE WELLINGTON

THE CARLTON

POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY!

4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

DON'T MISS THIS GREATEST JUNGLE THRILLER EVER DARED ON THE SCREEN!

"NAGANA"

IS THE TALK OF THE TOWN—and remember you have last three shows only to see it!

Public Notices

Notice As To Lost Policy

POLICY No. 5642 in NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., on the life of late Mr. Yeshwant Wasudeo Chemburkar (of Borivli), Kumbharwada, Dadar, Bombay, having been LOST. Notice is hereby given that failing any objection to reach the Company within one month of this date from any interested party with production of the policy the Company will proceed in matters pending concerning the policy.

R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers.
National Insurance Co., Ltd.
7, Council House St.,
Calcutta.
6916

Income Tax & Sup. Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

Telephone No. 22997.

D. D. AVOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	T	Arrive	Leave
Hakusan Maru	10,500	.. @	10 July
*Tottori Maru	5973	3 July	13 July.
Haruna Maru	10,500	.. @	25 July
*Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	2 August
Katori Maru	10000	.....@	8 August
x Tango Maru	6893.	30 July.	13 August.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	†22 Aug.
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Aug	2 Sept

*Limited passengers Japanese food.

x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers, Tons	Colombo Leave	Marseilles. Arrive
Suwa Maru	10700 20 July	7 Aug.
Fushimi Maru	11000 3 Aug	21 Aug

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Chichibu Maru	17000	2 Aug.
Tatsuta Maru	17000	16 Aug

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Hiye Maru	11600	31 July
Helan Maru	11600	14 Aug.

Subject to alteration without notice.

For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road
Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279;
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

HYDROCELE Provakar Oil Rs. 2.

The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. RAVIRAJ K. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

79 MILES PER HOUR ON MOUNTAIN

Motor Cyclist Makes New Records

The famous Irish motor-cycle rider, Stanley Woods, who swept all before him last year by winning two T.T. races and every Continental motor-cycle grand prix, continued his wonderful riding at Douglas (Isle of Man) on June 12.

On a Norton in the Junior T.T. race for 350 c.c. machines he won in 3 hours, 23 minutes, at an average speed of 78 m.p.h.

He has now won six T.T. races, beating what was thought to be be the unbeatable record of Alec Bennett, the Irish-Canadian rider, who won five.

THE JUNIOR RACE.

The placing in the Junior Race were:

1. S. Woods (Norton), 3hrs. 23 mins., average speed 78.08 m p h.
2. P. Hunt (Norton), 3h. 23m. 7s., speed, 77.96.
3. J. Guthrie (Norton). 3h. 26m. 56s.; speed, 76.52.
4. A. Mitchell (Velocette), 3h. 28m. 48s.; speed, 75.84.
5. Tyrell Smith (Velocette), 3h. 30m. 2s.; speed 75.39.
6. G. Emery (Velocette), 3h. 30m. 11s.; speed, 75.34.

The Nortons, as was expected, smothered all opposition.

Woods, riding steadily well within his limit, did not really trouble himself until P. Hunt (Norton) found his top speed in the fifth lap, and in chasing Woods broke the lap record by doing the 37½ miles course in 28-min. 43secs.

Woods, still not all out, knocked eight seconds off this in his sixth lap, averaging 79.22 m.p.h.

Hunt made a splendid effort on the final lap, and reduced the lead by 12 seconds.

J. Guthrie (Norton), who finished third, hit the roadside bank in the second lap, shot across the road and only just missed a stone wall.

K. J. Whistance (New Imperial) stopped at the replenishment pits at the end of the third lap. He had obviously crashed, but was too dazed to know where. He was allowed to continue, but in another 20 miles he retired.

HOBBS DENOUNCES LEG THEORY

"Most Venomous Thing" Declares Surrey Idol

Thousands of admirers of Jack Hobbs will enjoy his book ("The Fight for the Ashes, George G. Harrap and Co., 8s. 6d.), and will value it as an admirable permanent record of historic occasions.

A rare quality of judicial-mindedness was apparent in all his cabled reports, and this reveals itself very strongly again in the final chapter of the book, wherein Hobbs reviews the tour and its various controversial aspects.

He hates leg--theory bowling calls it a "most venomous thing"—but he carefully avoided expressing this opinion in print while the matches were on because, as he explains, he did not wish to embarrass Jardine and his men by giving the Australians another peg on which to hang their fierce-attacks.

"SHEER HATRED."

And having now expressed himself strongly against the employment of these tactics, he proceeds to condemn the Australians for their methods of protest. Our team, he says, were given a very rough time.

Intense dislike of Jardine and Larwood was never hidden; there was always a strong undercurrent of sheer hatred ..... The fact that Jardine completely ignored the crowds increased their fury, although inwardly, in true Australian fashion. I think they admired him a bit.

"In the last Test, when Jardine was struck by the ball—a blow so hasty that I believe it brought blood—there was loud and prolonged cheering, a sad reflection on Australian sportsmanship. Some of the barrackers' cries, if used in England, would result in arrest for uttering bad language ..... Sometimes club members joined in."

In other words, visiting teams have the feeling that they are playing the crowd, as well as the opposing eleven.

"The plain fact," says Hobbs, "is that Australians are delightful off the cricket field, but on it, most of them lose all sense of proportion. They think they are unbeatable, and when defeat comes, they cannot stand it .....

"Their confidence was cut to bits by the England team in a way I never remember happening before."

An Akola correspondent wires: One widow marriage took place in Akola Sanatan Jain Samaj on Monday of Master Kunjbiharilal Ganulal Khatri Balapurker of Shegaon, District, Akola, with Durgabai Joshi of Jain Ashram.

Rugby.—Owing to unfavourable weather reports the seaplanes at Londonderry did not leave their flight to Chicago on Tuesday morning.—B. O. W.

DO AWAY WITH FARCE OF EXAMINATIONS

Mr. Jadhav Suggests Adoption Of Russian Model Of Education For India Which Encourages Pupils To Have Definite Aim And Ideal Life

By G. M. JADHAV.

"It generally argues some degree of natural impotence of mind, or some want of knowledge of the world, to hazard Plans of Government, except from a seat of Authority."

—BURKE.

We have no Authority but we propose schemes of reform because we know the time has come for a complete revolution in education in India. To use Burke's phrase "to restore order and repose to an Empire so great, and so distracted as ours, is, merely in the attempt, an undertaking that would ennoble the flights of the highest genius, and obtain pardon for the efforts of the meanest understanding."

We are not concerned with an Empire of countries but of education. A general scheme of the system of education that we should like to see established in India is given below. The scheme is adapted from Russian model.

THE NEW SCHEME

Above 22 years—Research Institutes and higher courses.
17 to 22 years—Universities and higher schools.
15 to 17 years—Second division of secondary school and special courses.
12 to 15 years—First division of secondary schools. Vocational school: School of working apprenticeship: School of peasant youth: Technicums.
8 to 12 years—Primary school.
3 to 8 years—Kindergarten and other pre-school institutions.
Under 3 years—Nursery.

NO EXAM. NEITHER MARKS

The present text-books used in Primary schools should be rewritten to suit the age of science in which we live. It is quite possible to write in a simple and attractive manner about science. Boys and girls of 8 to 12 can be induced to take interest in anatomy, physiology, botany, zoology, chemistry, electricity, heat, light, sound, etc., by showing them good models, charts, diagrams, and wherever possible simple, easy experiments. The pupils learn these subjects not because they have to pass examinations but in order to develop their interest in life and encourage original thinking. It is one of the guiding principles of the New Education that there shall be neither marks nor examinations. Another principle that is to be taught is collective work for the general good of all.

History, geography, arithmetic etc. will be taught in the same spirit in order to encourage thoughtful ideas. Groups of boys and girls will work together and try to understand the different subjects under the guidance of the teacher, who will no longer do all the talking but encourage the pupils to ask him questions and discuss the different subjects.

We may here say that for the children of 3 to 8 the same method should be followed but of course in an even more elementary stage. Let the children ask questions and let them receive sensible answers. For our work every science subject is a great help and it is only science and scientific methods followed right through the whole course that will produce the right type of men and women to look after the India that is to be.

SECONDARY STAGE.

Here we have pupils from 12 to 15 years of age. We know that in India agriculture is the most important industry. It should be the aim and object of education to do whatever is possible to try and teach the rural area pupils the importance of scientific methods in agriculture. The interrelation of agriculture, commerce, trade, industry etc. must also be explained in simple easy language. In short education becomes something full of interest and something that deals with actual life. There are no examinations to pass. The teacher in every case knows his pupils so well and encourages them to work honestly simple because it is duty and it is for the collective good of all that all citizens should be capable and proficient in their work.

In this stage there are vocational schools, schools of working appreticeship and school of peasant youth. All can be well organised.

SPECIAL COURSES.

In the second division of secondary school and special courses, the pupils have been led to take interest in many science subjects, in history, geography, arithmetic etc. (some have already selected their vocations) and now they go through this stage with even greater and wider interest in life and its problems. Here again there is no examination. The masters and the Principal of the school have known the progress of the pupils. Those who are capable of taking advantage of university education and deriving benefit from it should be recommended by the masters and the Principal of the school. This presupposes a high standard of integrity in the administration.

NO FARCE OF EXAMINATIONS.

Those boys and girls who wish to go to the university must know at this stage what subject they wish to take up for their study. Some may wish to become doctors. So in the school they will be guided to study such subjects as will be of use to them when they go to the university. Some may wish to become engineers. They will receive the proper direction also from the school. In short, the school prepares the pupils for their future vocation in life. The pupils as well as the masters are saved from the present farce of examinations. Every boy and girl is encouraged to have a definite aim and ideal in life and the school helps them in that direction. There is a complete plan from the beginning and nothing is left to haphazard chance.

SCIENTIFIC TRAINING.

Boys and girls who have received scientific training from early childhood and who have a definite plan to work for will become good students when they come to the university. Whatever we do must be done according to some fixed plan. When all students feel that by collective work there will be more happiness and prosperity for all the people then they will become more and more in favour of the collective-plan in every walk of life.—medicine, engineering, law, education, technology, agriculture etc. The individual will forget his or her own ambition for self-seeking and self-comfort. There will be the greater and better as well as more scientific outlook on life—collective happiness, collective welfare etc.

RESEARCH AND HIGHER STUDIES.

In the universities the students have worked hard and gained proficiency in [illegible] branch[illegible] of knowledge. They have satisfied the university by their work and devotion to duty. Some have become doctors, some engineers, others lawyers, teachers, chemists etc. All have a definite plan and they know where to go and work. The State sees to it that all are employed in the proper way. This is the advantage of having a definite plan. The number of medical men and women who are ready from the university for work will at once get employed. It is the duty of the State to see to it that there is no waste of energy. The advantage to the State as well as the people is great when there is complete co-operation, a fixed plan and proper co-ordination of effort.

MASS EDUCATION.

For mass education as well as for the education mentioned above, it will be a great help to have a number of museums in a big town, the capital of the Province is preferable, which deal with Health, Engineering, and Technology, Agriculture, Science, Evolution, Sociology and Economics, History and Geography. The models, charts, exhibits, diagrams, etc., should be so adranged that all can be impressed by them and all can learn a good lesson. Every province must have such museums. Friends in different countries have promised to send models, charts etc. for the Indian Hygiene Museum, Bombay.

PLEA FOR MUSEUMS.

Engineering and Technology Museum will show the people the advance and progress of man in these subjects from early beginnings. India requires better engineering and technology. A good museum will create interest in these subjects. Agriculture, as we all know, is the main industry of India. Science has done much for agriculture in other countries. Why not in India? The museum will show the people how much work there is to do and how it can be done. All the other museums will tell their own story in a way which the illiterate millions can understand.

A good Reference Library and a good school for boys and girls near these museums will be a good thing. As far as Bombay is concerned there are excellent plots for all these museums, library and school near Church Gate Station. This locality may well become the centre of the new education and the University of the People. Help for these museums, library etc. will be received from friends in different countries as well as India.

All education will be given to the people through the medium of their mother tongue.

Digitized with Funding from Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Ashadh Shud 15, 1989.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aval 13, 1352.
Parsi—Behman 4, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 7m.
Sunset—7h. 20m.
Hightide—12-07, 23-48.
Lowtide 5-08, 18-14.
PHASES OF THE MOON—Full Moon 7th July 5h. 21m. p.m. Last quarter 14th July 5h. 54m. p.m., New Moon 22nd July, 9h. 33m., p.m.

Results of M.D., M.S. and LL.M. Examinations, University Hall, 2-0 p.m.

"G" Ward Bye-election. (Last day for nomination).

Harwood League (First Division): R. A. Colaba vs. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Harwood League (Second Division): Y. M. C. A. vs. Armed Police, Parel, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 8.

The s.s. "Corfu" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column. 6912.

JAMIAT ASHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMMEN.

Under the auspices of the above Association a public meeting will be held in honour of the Palestine Delegation, to-day (Friday), in the Hall of Anjuman Islam, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

STATES PEOPLES' CONFERENCE.

The adjourned meeting of the Reception Committee of the Fourth Sessions of the Indian States' People's Conference will be held at Krishna Nivas, New Kalbadevi Post Office Lane to-day (Friday), at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the office of the Conference.

GIRGAUM UTSAV MANDAL.

An informal meeting will be held, to-morrow (Saturday), in the Mandal's office above Tambe's Health Home, Girgaum Road to consider and discuss the objects and plans in respect with the celebration of coming Ganesh Utsav on a more systematic and sound basis.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE.

A reception in honour of His Eminence Sayed Amin Effendi Al-Husaini, Grand Mufti of Palestine, His Excellency Mohomed Ali Alluba Pasha Ex. Minister of Egypt, and members of the Palestine Delegation, will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at 5-15 p.m. at Aiwane "Rif" at Entertainment.

"Unfit" for society... Smashed on the rock. Yet she bore her secret through the years with the love instinct of a woman for her child!
IRENE DUNNE
IN
THE SECRET of Madame BLANCHE
with
PHILLIPS HOLMES
Greater Than "MADAM X"
TO-MORROW
THE CAPITOL

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

KRISHNA CINEMA:—"Hatamtai" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL:—"Soubhagya Sundari". Daily at 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.

CAPITOL:—"What! No Beer?" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON:—"Mr. Robinson Crusoe". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON:—"Nagana": Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE:—"Love Me To-night" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END:—"Aizal" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

ROXY:—"For the Love of Mike" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE TALKIES:—"Nala Damayanti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin, Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.

12-0 noon.—Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.

12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone Records.

1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates. M. D., M. S. & LL.M. Examination Results.

6-00 p.m.—European Programme. Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema.

6-30 p.m.—News available.

7-10 p.m.—Indian Programme. Mrs. Benabai in Light Music Sarangi accompaniment By Dattaram Parwatker.

8-00 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.

9-00 p.m.—News In Hindi, New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

9-10 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Film Chat. By The Picturegoer. Rossetti and his Taj Mahal Hotel Dance Orchestra. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel.

11-00 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m.—Omni-directional broadcast.

7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.

7-15 p.m.—The Week Abroad, a talk by Mr. Vernon Bartlett.

7-30 p.m.—Scottish Studio Orchestra.

7-45 p.m.—Variety Programme with Mr. Flotsam and Mr. Jetsam.

8-45 p.m.—Concert relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London.

9-45 p.m.—B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

10-30 p.m.—Interlude.

10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.

C. K. P. SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the C. K. P. Samaj, Parel-Bombay, the Baji Prabhu Deshpande Punyatithi will be celebrated to-morrow (Saturday), at the Parel High School Building at Poibavdi, Parel, at 9 p.m. (S. T.). The prize-distribution ceremony of the Recitation Competition held on last Saturday will also be held the same time. There will be a varied programme inaluding Powada-singing.

GULABDAS SCHOLARSHIP.

The Trustees of the Gulabdas Narsidas F. Y. A. Scholarship write:—

The Scholarship for the year 1933-34 is awarded to Mr. Madanlal Pitamberdas Shah of Baroda. The Scholarship for the year 1931-32 was taken away by Mr. Kundanlal Madhavlal Shroff and there was no applicant for the above Scholarship in the year 1932-33.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

Under the ausnices of the Buddha Society, Bombay, the following programme has been arranged in the Anand Vihara Nair Hospital Compound to-day (Friday). Prof. N. K. Bhagwat and others will speak on the "Teaching of Lord Buddha" at 6 p.m.

On Sunday, the 9th instant the usual fortnightly Class will be conducted at 9-30 a.m. by Pandit Gopal Iyengar.

MATUNGA MUSIC CIRCLE.

The opening ceremony of the Matunga Music Circle will be performed by Dr. M. C. Pavle Mayer of Bombay, to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in Matunga Nagar Hall (G. I. P. Rly.) when Bai Sundera Bai of Poona will entertain the guests with music. Applications for membership should be sent to the secretary at Laxmi Narayan Lane, Matunga. (G. I. P.).

MANGROL DAY

Hartal And Protest Meetings At Various Places On July 10

The Secretary, Mangrol Hindu Mahajan, Bombay, in a statement says that on April 10, 1933, the Mangrol Durbar promulgated an Order lifting the ban on cow slaughter, which was in force for generations, thus breaking the memorable Pact of 1851 A. D., which the State had made with the Hindu Mahajan of the State promising that there would be no cow slaughter in the territories of Mangrol State.

The Hindu Mahajan of Mangrol, Bombay, and Calcutta, had expressed resentment against this Order and had made petitions to the Durbar Saheb but unfortunately no satisfactory reply is forthcoming as yet. The Hindu Mahajan Committee has decided to observe a complete and peaceful Hartal in Mangrol City and the State and hold meetings in Bombay, Calcutta and elsewhere publicly to express the sense of resentment and protest against this Order, on Monday, July 10th, when resolutions of protest would be passed and sent to Durbar Saheb.

Collections for the "Cow Slaughter One Rupee Fund" will also be made on that day at various places.

All Mangrolis, wherever they be, are requested to respond to this programme.

FOR DISTRESSED BHIL RELIEF

Rs. 5,000 Remitted So Far By Humanitarian League: Appeal For More Funds

The Secretary of the Distressed Bhil Relief Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League writes:—

The Distressed Bhil Relief Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League acknowledge with thanks the following further donations.

Previously acknowledged—Rs. 3,800—Rs. 101 Seth Tokershi Devsibhai, Rs. 100 Dr. S. V. Shah, Rs. Mr. B. N. Biscuit Factory, Rs. 25 Seth Ratanji Virpal, Rs. 150 The Jin Mill store Merchants Association, Rs. 100 Bai Bachibai, Rs. 25 Bai Harkore, Rs. 25 Mr. D. M. Jani, Rs. 51 Seth Hemchand Mohanlal, Rs. 25 Seth Navrosji Hormusji Naphak, Rs. 200 Lady Kikabhai Premchand, Rs. 150 Shree Gujrati Stree Mandal, Rs. 25 Seth Jamnadas Ratansi, Rs. 101 Seth Jagjivandas Baldevdas and Co., Rs. 51 Seth Savalal Premchand and Co., Rs. 100 Diwan Metharam Dharmada Trust Fund, Karachi, Rs. 250 Seth Mathuradas Vussonji, Rs. 51 Seth Vadilal Punamchand, Rs. 200 Seth M. P. Amin, Rs. 51 Thakar Ratanshi Mulji, Rs. 25 Seth Champaklal and Co., Rs. 25 Seth Purshottam Oghaddas, Rs. One gentleman. Sundries Rs. 104 Total Rs. 6,000.

TOTAL REMITTANCE.

On 5th July 1933 the committee sent Rs. 1,000 more to Dahod Bhill Seva Mandal for distribution of grain and seeds thus making the total of Rs. 5,000 so far. The work of distribution of doles and seeds is being extended to other villages in the District.

BULLION MERCHANTS' RESPONSE.

A deputation of Seth Ranchhodbhai Raichand, Seth Narandas Kedarmal, Seth Maganlal Mulchand Shah, Seth Lallubhai K. Dalal and Mr. J. N. Manker approached prominent members of the Bullion Markets, who readily responded to the appeal and the following contributions have been promised.

Rs. 151 Seth Ranchhodbhai Raichand (previously acknowledged, Rs. 101 Seth Vithaldas Thakoredas, Rs. 101 Seth Narandas Kedarmal, Rs. 101 Seth Narandas Manordas, Rs. 101 Seth Vadilal Chunilal, Rs. 101 Seth Chimanlal Motiram, Seth Ramdayal Somani, Rs. 51 Seth Mangaldas Kalidas.

MILL AGENTS' SYMPATHY.

Messrs. Harjivan Valji, Natverlal Narandas Dalal and Mr. J. N. Manker approached some of the mill agents in the Mulji Jetha Market for cloth. About 5 to 6 bales of chadar and pieces of white cloth have been promised. Thus there is great sympathy for the distressed people in Panch Mahals.

APPEAL FOR MORE HELP.

Still there is much to be done. One week's dole only has been given to the part of the Famine stricken people. It has still to be extended to other affected villages and continued for two months and hence Funds are needed. It is hoped the generous public will see to that.

TURF PRESS DEADLOCK

Workers Down Tools To Protest Against New Rules

PROPRIETOR ADAMANT

Arrested Union Pickets Will Be Tried To-day In Girgaum Court

Since Wednesday morning volunteers of the Bombay Press Workers' Union have been picketing the Turf Press situated on Trichuvan Road, Girgaum.

The picketing of the Press was started on the Deputation of the Union failing to bring about an amicable settlement between the Press workers, who are on strike, and the Press Proprietor.

Two pickets who were posted near the Press were arrested by the Lamington Road Police on Thursday morning.

20 WORKERS DOWN TOOLS.

It would appear that the Press workers have been on strike for the last 20 days due to the proprietor of the Press putting up new rules. It appears that according to the new rules every worker who absents himself for a day would lose two days' wages.

The proprietor could dispense with the services of any worker without giving him any previous notice. It is also stated that the workers were made to work for nine hours a day instead of eight hous.

When the new rules were put up, all the workers of the Press about 20, struck work and tried to come to some amicable settlement with the Proprietor. On their failing to do so, they joined the Press Workers' Union recently.

PROPRIETOR ADAMANT.

A deputation consisting of five members of the Union approached the Proprietor of the Press on Tuesday with a view to come to some understanding. It appears that the Proprietor refused to take back any of the workers who had gone on strike and also was not ready to modify the rules. As a result of this, the Union started picketing the Press since Wednesday morning, but the press worked with about three new men.

On Thursday morning even the new men refused to get into the Press and police who were called arrested the pickets. The arrested persons will be placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Magistrate, Girgaon, on Friday.

PARSI DROWNED IN MILL TANK

Accidental Fall Said To Be Responsible For Death

Dinsha Dorabji Bhaijeena, a Parsi youth, employed as an apprentice in the Finlay Mills, met with a tragic end on Wednesday evening when he accidentally fell into a water tank in the compound of the mill.

He was working in the mechanics' shop in the said Mills. Govind Sitaram Desai, a Turner employed in the mill stated at the inquest held on Thursday, that the deceased came to work as usual on Wednesday. At 6 p.m. after the day's work he found that the deceased had not taken his ordinary clothes from the cupboard and on enquiring as to where he had gone, he was told he had gone to the tank. Witness went to the tank, but no trace of the deceased was found there.

Growing suspicious, witness asked one of the mill hands to dive into the tank and see if anybody was drowned. He did so and brought out a dead body which proved to be that of the deceased. The body was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, but life was found extinct.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

KARACHI-CALCUTTA AIR SERVICE

Opening Ceremony On Saturday

CAWNPORE, July 6.

The latest report indicates that neither Sir Frank Noyce nor Mr. Shillidy will travel by the first aeroplane arriving at Cawnpore on 8th July, when the inauguration ceremony of the Karachi-Calcutta Air Service will be performed at 10-30 a.m.—A. P.

Shikarpur.—One Ganesh Bhatt has filed a fresh complaint regarding the missing of his wife and daughter.

Shikarpur.—The Harijan Shewak Sabha has requested Sadhubella to open the temple for Harijans and urged Newandram to abandon fast.

Mr S. N. Mahant of Gurdaspur (Punjab) who has made a study of laughter, intends to display his art in Bombay where the depression has caused the Blues.

DROP IN LONDON SILVER

Indian Sterling Securities Quiet

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 6. (11 p.m.)

The London Stock Exchange ruled quiet to-day, owing to absence of any demand for gilt-edged securities. The 3 1/2 per cent Indian sterling loan, declined by 5s. to £78 3/4.

The Liverpool cotton market opened very steady, at a decline of 4 points. In the afternoon, prices declined on poor New York advices, and closed at a loss of 10 points.

The New York Cotton market opened at a rise of 2 points. But prices declined on scatteered selling and were quoted 8 points lower at the time of Liverpool close. Later on, the market ruled steady and recovered.

The London Silver market was very weak. American operators sold freely while India and China bought. The market closed as under:—

Spot Silver 18 1/2.
Difference —7/16.
Forward silver 18 1/2.
Difference —1/2.

BOMBAY QUOTATIONS.

Quotations in Bombay were as under:—

Ready silver 56-12.
Ashad Delivery 56-12.
Shravan Delivery 57-1.

GOLD.

Ashad Rs. 30-12-6.
Shravan Rs. 30-13-9.

The dollar stearling cross-rate was quoted 4.50 1/4 while Franc was quoted at 85.06.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	London, July 6.
Previous closing	4.52 1/4
To-day's opening	4.50
To-day's closing	4.49 1/2

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, July 6.
Previous closing	4.50
To-day's closing	4.55 1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

	New York, July 6.
Previous closing	10.38
To-day's opening	10.40
Difference	plus .02
To-day's closing	10.63
Difference	plus .25

BROACH EXPECTATION.

	Bombay, July 6.
July/August	213
April/May 1934	233

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

	Liverpool, July 6.
Previous closing	6.16
To-day's opening	6.12
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	6.06
Difference	—.10

FI ANC RATE.

	Paris, July 6.
Previous closing	85-3/32
To-day's opening	85-3/32
To-day's closing	85-1/32

KHETWADI MURDER BAFFLES POLICE

Admission At Inquest That No Evidence Is Available

The City Police who have been investigating the mysterious murder of a woman, whose dismembered body was found on the road at Khetwadi on June 21 have so far not been able to find any clue as to who the murdered woman was. Nor have they been successful in tracing the person or persons responsible for the crime.

At the adjourned inquest over the body of the woman that was held on Thursday morning, the police stated that they have not been able to get any evidence so far in regard to the case.

Under the above circumstances the Jury returned the following verdict:—"The death of this unknown woman was caused on or about the 15th to 21st June by her having been butchered in a fiendish manner by some person or persons unknown."

The Coroner before returning the verdict said "There ss no evidence available. We ought to close the proceedings. If any evidence is forthcoming later on the proceedings will be renewed."

NEW TEN RUPEE NOTE ISSUED

Smaller In Size But More Durable Than Old Pattern

The Government of India propose to introduce shortly a new pattern ten-rupee note which has been designed on the same general lines as the new five-rupee note recently put into circulation. A description of the new note is given below for the information of the public.

The new note is 5-1/4" x 3-1/8", being smaller than the existing note by 1" in length and 7/8" in width.

The paper is of the same thin quality as of the new five-rupee note. In proportion to the reduced size of the note, the thinner paper is actually stronger than the thicker paper now in use. It will also resist destruction by folding considerably better than the thicker paper.

DESIGN.

On the front the head of His Majesty the King Emperor appears in rich blue on the right of the note and his portrait in watermark in an unprinted space on the left. The pictorial view of a lake with hills at the centre is in dull green which is overprinted in blue with the promise to pay and the value. The whole design is held together by a border in blue and green indicating the value in four places. There is only one serial number which appears in bright red within the panel at the top right hand corner. Over all is light rainbow microtint reaching to the top and bottom edges of the note in grey, orange-brown and mauve, embodying the words "Rupees ten" and the digits "10".

The main design on the back consists of a centre panel of two caparisoned elephants with mahauts supporting a tablet with the value. On the left of this is a highly complicated cartouche showing the value in eight vernaculars and on the right is an open panel surrounding the watermark portrait of His Majesty. The printing is in a bright blue, of a lighter shade than the blue of the front of the note. This blue design is overprinted with a three-colour rainbow microtint of dull green, mauve and orange-brown, the design in orange-brown embodying the legend "Rupees 10" in a delicate pattern.

WOULD RATHER BE A BEAST

Tairsee's Blunt Opinion Of Princes

A meeting of the Indian States' people was held under the auspices of various native States' people's organisations and the Reception Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference, Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee presided.

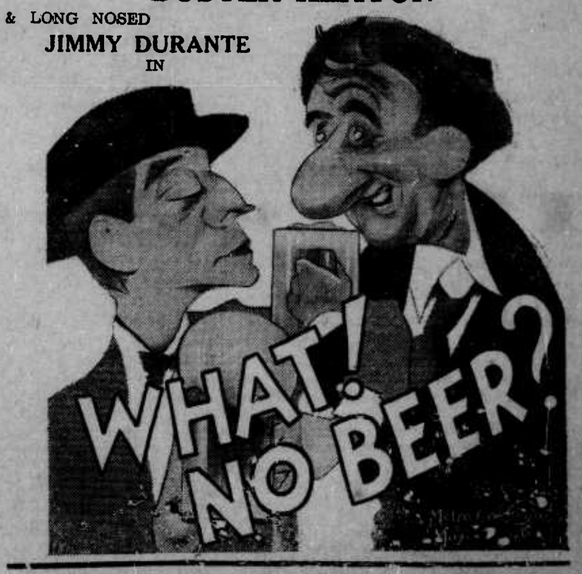
Tairsee in opening the proceedings explained to those assembled the work lying before the States' People's Conference. He wanted the subjects of Indian States now residing in British India not to forget the woes of their 80 million brothers and sisters who enjoy none of the rights of a citizen; and whose only security was their willingness to live as beasts. Their condition defies any narration. It was their duty to organise and chalk out a workable programme to counteract the misrule of their rulers and to present to the world at large their case for attainment of a human being's considerations. He impressed the audience very vividly by the remark that he would rather prefer to be a beast than a Prince in the next life if there was any. He appealed to the people to prepare for the ensuing fourth sessions of their Conference and to make it a success by enrolling themselves as delegates and members of the Reception Committee.

Mr. Gulabshanker, Dholakia, asked the people to be always on their alert against the reactionary propaganda carried on by the Princes inside and outside India.

Mr. Amritlal Trivedi, said the Princes had seized the opportunity to secure and safeguard their autocratii rule and if their propaganda were not counteracted the condition of the States' people would be anything but good. He appealed to them to close their ranks to strengthen their position.

Mr. Chhelshanker Vyas gave the account of the work done by the Indian States' People's Conference; its greatest work, according to the speaker, was the exposure of the misrule of almost all the Princess before the world. He asked the States' people to make the Conference a brilliant success and thereby impress on the world opinion the judiciousness of their case.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the States' People's Conference, said that the story of the misrule and extravagances of the Indian Princes was an endless story. He wondered at the efforts of the Princes to set up connection with the Crown without their being any blood relation between them. The speaker depicted this move of the Princes as the final act of foolishness to bring their hasty end.

GET YOUR SHARE OF JOY!
THE CAPITOL LAST NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
FROZEN FACED
BUSTER KEATON
& LONG NOSED
JIMMY DURANTE
IN


MONSOON ACTIVE IN BURMA AND BENGAL

General Rainfall In Assam, Konkan, Mysore And Malabar: Heavy Fall Likely In Kanara

POONA, July 6.

The monsoon has been active in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, the sub-montane districts of the United Provinces and in the Punjab and the Kumaon Hills, but weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Konkan, Mysore, and Malabar and local in Burma, Orissa, Bihar, the United Provinces. Few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, east Central Provinces, east and north Punjab and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair, Victoria Point four inches; Bhamo two; Kyaukpyu, Akyab, Myitkyina one; Bassein Minbu half; Saugor Island three; Berhampur, Darjeeling, Cherapunji two; Sibsagar, Dinajpur, one and a half; Dhubri, Silchar, Jalpaigur one; Tezpur, Bogra three-quarters; Bibrugarh half; Bahraich four; Gorakpur Mukteswar three; Dehra Dun, one; Roorkhee three-quarters; Benares, Bareilley half; Pendra, Mussoorie a quarter; Simla one and a half; Dharampur, Ludhiana a half; Karwar, Khandala, Mahableshwar one one a half; Cochin one; Mangalore, Mercara three-quarters, Salem, Bangalore a half; Ratnagiri, Marmagoa a quarter.

Forecast:—The monsoon will continue active in Bengal and strengthen in Burma, Assam, Konkan and Malabar. Rainfall may extend in the Deccan, east Central Provinces, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces and in and near the Punjab Hills.

Heavy Rainfall Warning: Locally heavy rain is likely in Malabar, Kanara and Tennasserim during the next 48 hours.

The monsoon on the whole was strong in Malabar, Kanara, West United Provinces, Bihar and Bengal, active in Burma, Assam and East United Provinces and weak elsewhere. The depression over the West United Provinces at the end of the previous week persisted there till the 1st. It caused strong monsoon in and around the West United Provinces during first three days of the week. Conditions were unsettled in North Bay of Bengal after 28th and unsettled conditions passed into Bengal on the 30th and caused locally heavy rain on the Chittagong Coast on the 30th and 1st and in Bengal and Assam during the next two days. The following are some of the noteworthy falls of heavy rain recorded during the week: Gorakhpur 5 inches on the 28th; Calicut 5 inches on the 29th and next day; Marmagoa 5 inches on the 29th and 6 inches on the 1st Cochin 5 inches on the 30th; Mangalore 31 inches in 96 hours ending 8 hours on the 4th; Karwar 10 inches; Cherrapunji 11 inches on the 1st and 14 inches the next day; Chittagong 22 inches ending at 8 hours on the 4th; Gauhati 9 inches; Narayaganj and Jalpaiguri 5 inches each on the 2nd; Dehradun 5 inches on the 4th.

PROGRESS OF MONSOONS.

The following is the weekly telegraphic report on the progress of monsoons despatched to the Secretary of State for India on the 5th July:—

"Rainfall during the week ending 5th July excess in Assam, Bengal Bihar, United Provinces, West Hyderabad, South Mysore, Malabar, Madras, Deccan, Normal in Burma, United Provinces, East Rajputana, West Konkan, fair in Bay islands, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Punjab, East and North Rajputana, East Berar, Central Provinces, Bombay, Deccan, Madras South East and scanty elsewhere. Monsoon generally weak.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

The bollowing are the rain fall figures for July 6.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 6-7-33 Colaba Point 0.02" Fort 0.00" J J Hospital 0.00"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 10.39" Fort 16.06" J J Hospital 14.54"

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 16.44" Fort 18.74" J J Hospital 19.42"

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 16.36" Fort 17.98" J J Hospital 17.28"

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6-7-1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 046 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.8 degrees (3.7 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.5 degrees (4.7 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 200 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind durng 24 hours 25 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 6

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.02 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.10 inches

Total rainfall during the year 13.24 inches

Weather remarks: Shower.

BAROMETER READING.

The official barometer reading for July 6 is as follows::

At 8 -7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.7 deg.F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.90 inches and a compensated anerold 29.69 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

All India Weather Report

The following table gives the details of the rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, together with the rainfall departure from normal since June 1:—

Stations.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June	Departure from normal
Agra		10.7	+7.0
Akola		9.9	+3.6
Ajmer		9.9	+6.5
Amraoti		9.3	+1.6
Allahabad		5.8	—1.0
Ahmedabad		2.5	—3.4
Ahmednagar		6.2	+0.9
Benares		7.5	+0.7
BOMBAY	T	10.4	—12.4
Bangalore	0.3	3.7	+0.2
Chittagong	0.3	42.3	+18.1
Calcutta	0.4	18.5	+4.6
Cawnpore		5.9	+1.4
Delhi		15.7	+11.3
Darjeeling	2.8	31.1	+2.7
Hyderabad Dn.		13.7	+8.3
Hyderabad Sind			—0.7
Indore		9.9	+2.7
Jhansi		10.2	+4.0
Jubbulpore		8.3	—1.6
Jacobabad			—0.3
Karachi			—1.0
Lucknow		2.9	—2.2
Ludhia a		4.3	+0.8
Lahore		1.3	—1.0
Multan			—0.9
Mysore	0.1	0.8	—2.4
Madras	T	0.9	—2.6
Marmagoa	0.9	40.8	
Mussoorie	0.1	19.6	+12.2
Mount Abu		0.7	—7.6
Nagpur		3.9	—2.6
Patna	1.1	12.2	+2.4
Peshawar		0.4	
Poona		6.0	+0.4
Pachmarhi		9.1	—3.5
Quetta			—0.2
Ranchi	0.3	8.8	—3.3
Rawalpindi		3.9	+0.3
Rangoon	0.4	29.5	+3.4
Rajkot		0.6	—3.0
Srinagar		2.4	+0.7
Sholapur		4.9	—0.5
Simla	0.6	7.4	—2.8

T denotes rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.

SCIENTIFIC GOLD BANGLES
(Substitute for real gold)
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN
Rs. 4 a pair, Catalogue free.
The Scientific Gold Bangles Co., Ltd.
43 Byragimatam St. Madras.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L.M.&S. (Vadifalia, SURAT)
Cures Radically HYDROCELE Without Operation
in 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th
IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.
For Booklet of details and certs, send 3 annas stamps.

HOLIDAY CRICKET

Thana Cricketers Collapse Before Hindu Gymkhana

Only one cricket pitch was occupied on Thursday on the Kennedy Sea-face, and that was the Hindu Gymkhana ground wherethe Thana Cricketers were entertained by the Home Team. The visitors, however, completely collapsed before the excellent bowling by Dr. Gurtu and V. M. Merchant, and were only able to collect the meagre total of only 44 runs, in the first innings, only Ghatge reaching the double figure of 19.

VISITORS' POOR SHOW.

The first wicket fell at 4, and two more bats were cheaply dismissed at the same total. The whole show of batsmen coming and going was continued at regular intervals before the last man cuccumbed for a duck, the aggregate being only 44 runs.

For the Gymkhana Dr. Gurtu and Merchant captured four wickets each, for 15 and 8 respectively.

The home side took their knock on a perfect wicket and ran up the huge total of 242 for 6 wickets, the innings being declared closed. Every batsman from the Home side was in a scoring mood, except Bhagwandas who, having opened the innings retired before he could open his account. His partner, S P Kapadia, however, managed to collect 48 runs in a hitting fashion, in partnership with Chandarana who also knocked up a decent 36.

BIG SCORES BY GHARAT AND 47

Chury and Gharat, the fourth and the fifth men in, raised the total from 109 to 179 for the fall of the fourth wicket, when Chury succumbed, his individual score being 47, which included one six and five fours.

Gharat played a superb innings of 67, and repeated his last week's success with the bat at the cost of the visitors. He hit up 9 fours in a delightfully free manner, and one splendid sixer. His inning was characterised by hard thumping drives mainly to the on side.

L P Jai, remained not out when the innings was declared closed for 242 for 6 wickets.

For the visitors who tried no less than seven men with the leather, Bhave obtained two wickets for 57 and Keki 3 for 56.

VISITORS SECOND VENTURE

The visitors batted a second time and had none too happy time. But this time they fared a little better and collected 105 runs all told. The home team thus won the game by a margin of 93 runs.

Scores:—

THANA CRICKETERS

Bhandarkar 0; Gandhi 4; Shaligram 0; Khairaz 0; Ghatge 19; Keki 9; Bhave 1; Powar 6; Khijli 1; Patel (not out) 1; Koli 0; Extras 3; Total 44.

BOWLING

V V Dabholker 1 for 9 runs.
M S Gurtu 4 for 15 runs.
C M Rana 1 for 9 runs.
V M Merchant 4 for 8 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA

Bhagwandas 0; S P Kapadia 48; C H Chandarana 36; P J Chury 47; R J Gharat 67; V V Dabholkar 16; L P Jai (not out) 7; rest did not bat. Extras 21; Total 242 for 6 wickets.

THANA CRICKETS

2nd innings 105 runs for all down.

LATE R. B. CHAUGULE.

The death occurred on Tuesday of Rao Bahadur A. B Chaugule, Chief Justice, Kolhapur High Court, at his residence in Shahupuri. He had been suffering from asthma and died suddenly of heart failure. Rao Bahadur Chaugule entered the Kolhapur State service in 1905 in the regime of the late Shahu Maharaja of Kolhapur, who encouraged non-Brahmins and gave them appointments.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, intends to spend the Parliamentary recess in taking a long sea voyage. He will leave England a few days before the House of Commons adjourns, and will be absent from England for six weeks.—B.O.W.

YORKSHIRE OUT FOR 240 RUNS

W. Indian Bowlers Fare Well Against Champions

FREEMAN TAKES 5 WKTS. FOR 18

Owen-Smith Skittles M.C.C. Wickets

LONDON, July 5.

The following are the closing scores in First Class cricket matches which commenced today:—

SUSSEX vs. LANCASHIRE.

At Hove: Sussex 297 for 4 (John Parks 61, Jas Langridge 100 not out).

ESSEX vs. DERBYSHIRE

At Leyton: Derby 359 for 6 (Storer 68, Skinner 85, Higson 51, Townsend 91 not out).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE vs. SOMERSET.

At Northampton: Northants 292 for 4 (Timms 122, Jupp 79 not out).

HAMPSHIRE vs. WARWICKSHIRE

At Southampton: Hants 260 Kennedy 97, Mayer 5 for 70). Warwick 30 for no loss.

KENT vs. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At Folkestone: Gloucester 125 (Freeman 5 for 18). Kent 224 for 2, (Ames 103 not out, Todd 90 not out).

GENTLEMEN vs. PLAYERS.

At the Oval: This match was cancelled owing to the difficulty in raising teams.

YORKSHIRE vs. WEST INDIES.

At Harrowgate: Yorks 240. (Mitchell 94 not out) West Indies 29 for no loss.

H.D.C. LEVESON GOWER'S XI vs. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

At Eastbourne: Leveson Gower's XI 256 (Wellings 125, Davies 4 for 73). Cambridge 86 for 3.

M.C.C. vs. OXFORD UNIVERSITY

At Lords: M.C.C. 132 (Owen-Smith 6 for 51). Oxford 128 (Bowes 6 for 41). M.C.C. 19 for 1.

GLAMORGAN vs. NOTTS.

At Swansea: Notts 166 (Smart 4 for 36). Glamorgan 91 for 7. —Reuter's Special.

HEADLEY MAKES COSTLY ERROR

James Langridge Scores Century In Four Hours

LONDON, July 5.

The Yorkshire batting which was hitherto strong, is experiencing a lean period with moderate scores. The West Indies assisted by Constantine, the fast bowler, like many counties recently, had little difficulty in getting wickets, and took 5 wickets for 64 runs before lunch.

Yorkshire would have been in bad straits had Headley fielding at silly point caught Mitchell when he was 9.

Freeman flighting his balls cleverly and varying his spin, captured 5 wickets conceding 18 runs.

Wellings was stolid, and battling for nearly 3 hours he hit one 6 and seven 4's.

James Langridge was exceedingly careful, and has so far been batting for 4 hours.

Jupp made a quiet opening, but hit out later. Till now his stay at the wickets has lasted 165 minutes.

Timms drove to fine purpose, and in his innings lasting for 4 hours gave no chance. Sixty of his runs came through boundaries.

OPEN GOLF TITLE AT ST. ANDREWS

Hagen Leads In First Round

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 5.

At St. Andrews the Prince of Wales mingled with the onlookers and was almost unrecognised.

First round leaders were: Hagen 68, Tolley, Ed. Dudley, Fernie and Lytham 70; Nolan, Jolly, and Robertson 71.

Notables were: Kirkwood, Sarazen, Dunlap and Compston 72. Ross Somerville, Syd. Easterbrook. Henry Cotton and Shute 73; Mitchell 74, Diegel 75, Runyan, and Dutra 76; Farrell and Craigwood 77; Havers 80.

The Prince of Wales watched Dudley's inspired golf. Dudley out 4; 5; 3; 4; 3; 4; 2; 3; 3. (31). He was 5 under 4's for fourteen holes, after which he broke down.

HOW POLICE OFFICER WAS ASSAULTED

More Light On Beldanga Disturbance

BERHAMPORE, July 4.

Details have now been obtained regarding the disturbance at Beldanga yesterday.

There is a tension of feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans over the question of passing of processions with music before Mosques in the village. The matter was settled by official and non-official arbitrators on the occasion of last "Dasahara." The district authorities were present during the festival and there was no trouble on that occasion.

Yesterday on the occasion of the return of the car festival a crowd gathered at Beldanga and objected to the playing of music, but nothing happened during the celebration of the festival. After it was dark, men assumed a hostile attitude and surrounded the local rest room occupied by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sadar.

The crowd was asked to disperse and on refusal to do so, a police inspector went out and attempted to persuade the mob to leave the place with the result that he was severely assaulted. The officer was brought back to the rest room of the Sub-Divisional Officer, who fired a revolver shot to rescue him. Nobody was hurt. Thereupon the crowd retired, but appeared again and assumed a defiant attitude. The Sub-Inspector in charge of the Police force warned them, but the warning having proved ineffective, he fired thirteen rounds of ammunition. Thereupon the crowd retired finally without any casualty.

Police reinforcement has since arrived at the place which was also visited by the D. I. G. of the Presidency Range. The situation which is well under control is gradually improving. The injured sub-inspector is undergoing treatment.—A. P.

MAKING BOMBAY RICHER BY CRORES!

Government's Plans For Improving Yield And Distribution Of Fishing Industry

BOMBAY, July 7.

Although the number of people employed in the fishing industry in Bombay totals nearly three-quarters of the strength of the fishing industry in Great Britain, yet Bombay Presidency produces less than 5 per cent of the quantity of fish produced in Britain. This is one of the facts disclosed by the recent investigation into the Bombay fishing industry by the Bombay Government.

The completion of this investigation marked the first step in a comprehensive scheme initiated by His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes towards increasing the wealth and productivity of this backward industry. The Industries Department of the Bombay Government is now busily engaged in devising measures to secure simultaneously the increase of production and the improvement of distribution.

SCOPE FOR VAST MARKET.

The Government trawler William Carrick proved some years ago that the seas along the Bombay coast could yield catches almost equivalent to the North Sea banks, but practically the whole Presidency is under-supplied with fish and outside the coast strip there is a vast market capable of consuming almost unlimited quantities of this valuable diet if it could be supplied in good condition and at reasonable prices. The task with which the Industries Department of the Bombay Government is charged is the development of a steady increase in the production and its supply to every part of the Presidency and neighbouring provinces.

GOVT. SUPPORT TO KOLIS.

With a view to obtaining first-hand information of the methods of the local industry and stimulating the interest of the Koli fishermen in the improvement of their industry His Excellency a few weeks ago made a trip to some of the Bombay fishing grounds in an ordinary Bombay 'machwa.' The industry is at present conducted on a purely individualistic basis and makes no use of mechanical motive power. Every machwa is engaged in a fight against wind and tide in getting its catch to land in good condition, and in consequence never has time to secure a full boat load. The need of the moment is, therefore, to organise a system of tenders under motor power which would unfailingly bring the fish to market in good condition and enable the actual fishing boats to remain at sea continuously for much longer periods. The Kolis evinced much interest in the scheme. There is no doubt that they could manage the modern simple marine engines. Their principal concern, however, is that they should retain their present independence and not become mere wage-earners in capitalistic enterprise. In this aspiration they have the Bombay Government's full support.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES.

Hand in hand with the development of production must go the improvement of transport and railway cold storage facilities between Bombay and the inland distributing centres. In this respect the problem of fruit and fish distribution is one and the same. It is proposed shortly to convene a meeting in Bombay, at which the railway authorities, the shipping interests, the Port Trust and the principal market authorities would be represented, to consider this question.

The stakes are well worthwhile. There can be few Swadeshi industries, the expansion of which could be more easily and advantageously secured. A comparison with England suggests that Bombay may be enriched by many crores of rupees if His Excellency's scheme secures the success which it merits.—A. P.

GODREJ'S

SANDAL SOAP

USE GODREJ'S SANDAL SOAP but do not let its name mislead you into believing that the soap is made of sandalwood oil.

Soap can never be made of sandalwood oil which is a volatile oil. Soaps can be made only of what are called 'fixed' oils like Cocoanut, Groundnut, etc., or of animal fats. After the soap is made of such oils or fats a few drops of sandalwood oil are added to it and it is called Sandal Soap ! !

Similarly some makers add to the soap a few drops of glycerine and call it Glycerine Soap!!

Most of the so-called Sandal and Glycerine soaps Indian as well as foreign are made of low grade animal fats. All Classes of Godrej's Toilet Soaps are Guaranteed to be made of high class Indian Vegetable Oils.

The well-known French jeweller, Mon. Joseph Pragg, doing business in Bombay and Paris, says:—

'My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I am taking Godrej's soap with me to Paris for use while in Europe.'

Major Dickinson, Government Chemical Analyser says:—

'Godrej's soaps are perfect in all respects.'

Appreciative testimonials have been received from persons like Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Purshotamdas Thakordas and Sir Fazalbhai Currimbhai.

Cheaper soaps than Godrej's toilet soaps have hitherto not been made anywhere in the world. The comparative high prices of No. 1 and 2 soaps are owing to the addition of extract of benzoine and other substances known for their beneficial effect on the skin.

SOLE AGENTS:

NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & CO.,

121, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Established 1897.

Head Office: Empire of India Life Building, BOMBAY.

INTERIM BONUS INCREASED.

Ask for particulars.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO. Managers.

Engineering And Textile Section

Empire Cotton Stations

Sir R. Jackson Relates Experiences Of His Recent Tour

An account of his recent tour in South Africa, Rhodesia, and Nyasaland was given by Sir Richard Jackson, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, at a meeting in Manchester of the Administrative Council of the corporation. The meeting was presided over by Lord Derby.

Sir Richard Jackson visited all the experimental stations of the corporation in those countries in the course of his tour and expressed himself as well pleased with the work that was being done there.

RESISTANT TO A PEST.

At Barberton, he said, the work had at first been mainly directed towards the breeding of a cotton that was resistant to the jassid pest. This cotton, known as U 4, and selections from it were now proving highly successful in many areas, including Nyasaland and parts of Tanganyika. Although he hardly thought the country immediately round Barberton would produce any large quantity of cotton, the work of the station was extremely valuable to other parts of Africa.

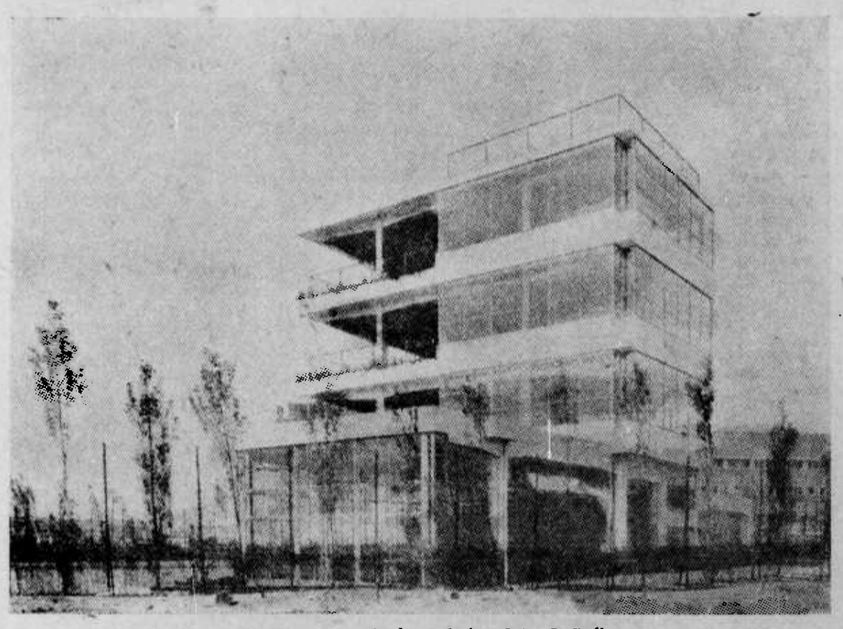
Swaziland had undoubted possibilities, and the crop was beginning to be taken up by native growers. In Southern Rhodesia a slight rise in the price of the commodity might well cause many farmers to take up cotton again, and if ginning charges could be reduced and some concession given in railway freight rates these would undoubtedly prove additional incentives to an increase in the acreage under the crop.

Nyasaland, Sir Richard continued, had now been supplied entirely with U 4 seed originally bred at Barberton but re-selected at the corporation's experiment stations in the protectorate. It was giving high yields, so that despite the low price of cotton the natives were eagerly taking up seed, and increased crops could be expected with some confidence. The agricultural department was encouraging cotton-growing, and the area to which seed had been distributed, which had formerly been restricted on account of the low price, was now being extended again. The corporation had given some financial help to the Central Cotton Exchange, Durban, which it was hoped would tide it over its present difficult period. The exchange provided assured marketing facilities to growers not only in the Union but in Swaziland and Rhodesia. The work was well done, and it was greatly in the interests of cotton-growing that this organisation should be kept in being.

CURTAILING RESEARCH.

In Northern Rhodesia the Government had decided, for reasons of economy, to curtail seriously the work of the agricultural research station. This work, in the opinion of the corporation, was absolutely vital to the whole agricultural life of the country and essential to any possibility of development, and the corporation had decided to represent strongly to the Colonial Office the desirability of maintaining fully the work of the station.

Sir James Currie, director of the corporation, mentioned that in the Sudan, in spite of last year's bad crop, the prospect was considerably improved by the success that had been achieved by the plant-breeding section in producing types of cotton resistant to leaf curl. In the season 1934-5 enough seed of ths type would be available to plant 15,000 acres, and in the following year there would be a change over to the new type throughout the whole of the Gezira.



An Open Air School, Amsterdam, designed by J. Duiker.

SLUM CLEARANCE AND NEW ARCHITECTURE

Social Side Of Architecture Increasingly Asserts Its Right To Consideration

Speaking to the Association of Municipal Corporations about the "truly appalling situation" presented by the English slums, the Prince of Wales said that he had learned a good deal from "some of the wonderful new working-class dwellings" on the Continent.

Writing about these latest of man's homes in "The Studio", M. J. J. P. Oud says of the movement towards a new architecture they represent:—

Modern architecture can be outline in a few words only: seeking clear forms for clearly expressed needs. Buildings, alone or in groups, in conformity with this principle are already to be found everywhere in the world: from Japan to Sweden, from Spain to America. In the best cases they look natural and suited to the requirements of modern life.

Looking at buildings like this one must be struck by the thought that the world has so far had a very complicated aspect, and it seems as if here, for the first time in history, simple things are being achieved in really simple forms which can be easily understood. Sun, air, light, water and colour, all most valuable factors in the existence of men, now play a real and important part in architecture.

In Holland it was principally the influence of modern painting which caused the revolt against traditional architecture. The works of futurists and cubists produced first a reaction only. On one side architectural cubism, falsely interpreted, created a new Romanticism; a play with cubic masses for the pleasure of playing only. On the other side features were born out of it, such as straight line, smooth surface, clean colour, pure proportion, lucidity of atmosphere, which became most characteristic of the new architecture in the spiritual respect.

Parallel with this development and inter-locked with it there was a great enthusiasm for what, in building-construction and in fine technique, was done undesignedly. The work of engineers was admired for its reasonableness, and technical production for its combination of logic form and perfect shape was made a standard. As a result of this the entire lay-out of the house began to be studied exactly from the point of view of serviceability. The access of sunlight and air, the most agreeable and easiest way of moving in the house, and manipulating the equipment of, the kitchen, became subjects of earnest researches, considering anew that "houses are to live in, not to look at".

CHOICE OF MATERIALS.

A further consequence was a desire for the application of materials to construction in a manner suited to their natures; particularly was this so on facades. Concrete, steel and plate glass came to the fore as decorative materials. The necessity for the erection of houses in large quantities arose at about the same time, and with it the problem of standardization in architecture came up for discussion. As a logical conclusion, the need for rational methods in town planning became recognized as urgent. The social side of architecture, pushed gradually to the front by the development outlines, was beginning to assert its right to consideration.

The search for the final forms resulting from these various tendencies, increased afterwards by suggestions from France and Germany, has ruled the development of the new movement in Holland since about 1916.

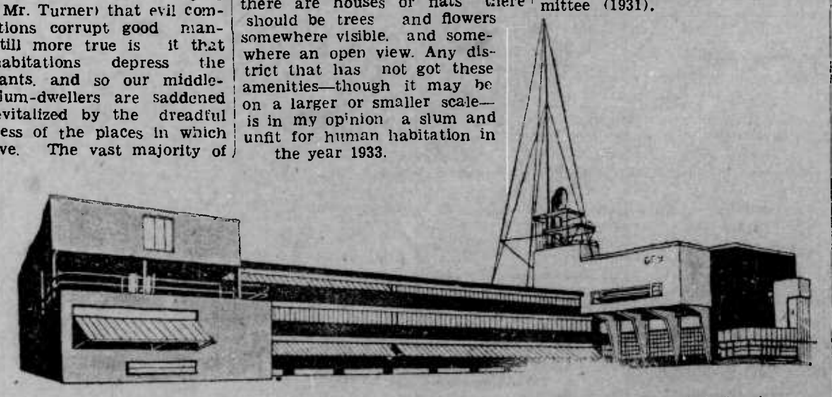
slumdom, which is a possibility, will present a much more nightmarish appearance than anything that has gone before.

"THE MIDDLE-CLASS SLUM."

"To talk of slum clearance while new slums can and do grow up under our very noses seems an anachronism." Mr. Batten adds. His comment finds an echo, from a different corner, in an article on "The Middle-Class Slum", contributed by Mr. W. J. Turner, to the "Architectural Review."

It is an old and true saying (writes Mr. Turner) that evil communications corrupt good manners; still more true is it that drab habitations depress the inhabitants, and so our middle-class slum-dwellers are saddened and devitalized by the dreadful dreariness of the places in which they live. The vast majority of us Londoners live in what I call a middle-class slum, which in every respect but that of dirt and cubic area per person, is as bad as the worst tenement and often more dreary.

As for flats, well, a pestilence ought to carry away the architects and builders responsible for the majority of them. What we want are new buildings of steel and glass, terraced, with flat roofs, designed compactly with the same gift for making the most of every inch of space as are our ships. And wherever there are houses or flats there should be trees and flowers somewhere visible, and somewhere an open view. Any district that has not got these amenities—though it may be on a larger or smaller scale—is in my opinion a slum and unfit for human habitation in the year 1933.



Courtesy: "Studio," London.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY OF MINSK. (Designs by W. N. Wladimiroff and W. A. Krasilnikoff.)

BUILDING SOCIETY

New Venture In Calcutta

On 6th June last an interesting Congress assembled in London: it was the first International Congress of Building Societies. Delegates, who were welcomed by the Prince of Wales, had flocked not only from various parts of Britain but also from many Continental countries, all parts of the Empire and the United States.

They had all the same story to tell,—enormous progress made by the Building Societies in recent years. One of the British representatives, Sir Harold Bellman showed that the British Socities now controlled assets exceeding £469,000,000 compared with £77-000,000 in 1919, and the average annual advances were now £87,-000,000.

But the United States have made far greater progress, and even in 1928 there were 3,000 such societies, compared with Britain's 1,000 in the same period, with eight thousand million dollar assets.

In India, however, so far there was not a single such society. The housing problem in big cities like Calcutta has assumed such proportion that it needs a thorough examination. By the activities of the Improvement Trust enormous areas have been made habitable, but for people of moderate means it is yet a dream to have a house of one's own.

Some of the local insurance companies and banks, offering financial aid for building houses in Calcutta, have met with encouraging response from the public. But the proper scope for such activities belongs to a Building Society.

Such a Society, under the name of "City Building Society and Investment Trust Ltd.", being the first of its kind had been started in Calcutta, with a Directorate and Management consisting of gentlemen experienced in business. The office is located at 10 Monoharpukar Road, Calcutta.

Besides housing finance for Calcutta and suburbs, the Company will render various trust services and conduct the business of an Investment Trust. Establishment of such Investment Trusts was also strongly urged by the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee (1931).

U. S. COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Prospect Of Higher Price Keeps Mills Active

One estimate of the New York Cotton Exchange Service that mills in the United States consumed 635,000 bales of cotton in May, as compared with 471,000 bales in April, and with 332,000 bales in May last year indicates the extent to which recent developments have stimulated textile activity in the United States. Not since October, 1929—the month before the Wall Street slump,—has consumption exceeded 600,000 bales in any one month: only in three months out of the last thirty-six has it exceeded 500,000 bales, while in July last year it fell to 279,000 bales.

The First National Bank of Boston, in its New England letter, dated May 27, says that cotton mills are unusually active, and in many instances are provided with orders which should ensure full-time working well into the summer. The industry in April operated at 95.7 per cent of single-shift capacity, as compared with 93.9 per cent in March and with 70.5 per cent in April last year. The prospect of higher prices, the bank says, has permeated the cotton industry and stimulated a wave of buying in virtually all lines. Quotations of coarse grey goods are almost one-third higher than a little over a month ago, and 50 per cent above the year's lowest levels, while fine goods have also advanced in price, although not to the same relative extent.

The chief factor which is considered to justify higher prices, apart from the general influence of the prospects of some form of inflation is, according to the bank, the effect of the operation of the Farm Relief Act and of the Industry Control Bill in increasing the cost of manufacture of cotton goods. While the buying of cotton goods and the rise that has occurred have been due to these new conditions, an under-lying source of strength is the low level of stocks in the hands of manufacturers and distributors. The replenishment of these stocks can go far in expanding production and, by so doing, can increase the consumer's purchasing power and, hence, his buying.—"Manchester Guardian."

"SLUM BEAUTIFUL"

Reconstruction Or Demolition?

Demolition, or "clearance", is the method most generally favoured for dealing with the slum problem. But the slum, writes Mr. M. J. Batten in "Architectural Design and Construction," may be architectually beautiful.

Slums may be divided into two classes—those groups of houses or ramshackle sheds which from the very beginning are bound to be unhealthy and horrible because construction, drains, and everything of the kind are of the worst; and those other areas where the houses are well built, often even beautiful, and were once smart and fashionable, but which have fallen on bad times and become slums through no initial fault of their own.

Slum clearers are inclined to argue "Old houses—dilapidation—inadequate sanitation—destroy and rebuild". In some instances such wholesale methods are undoubtedly necessary, but the reports drawn up by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings on the old parts of towns which have become slums show that the reconditioning of such houses is often not only perfectly feasible, but more economical than destroying and rebuilding. These reports have not been prepared by antiquarian cranks, but by experienced architects, who have a greater skill in such work than the average architect who has spent most of his time designing new buildings.

"Squalid, mean streets", is a criticism very much used in connection with the poorer districts of towns. It is a criticism which though often justly applied is often misued. A street made up of a row of small, simple houses is not entirely devoid of virtue. If the purpose of the building is a minimum rent it is impossible to provide much decoration and would be equally, from a "functional" point of view, out of place. A clean piece of bread is not necessarily uglier and worse than a cake. Each has its function in life. A row of houses all the same pattern, no matter how simple, have a dignity which many of our modern streets of semi-detached [illegible] villas of all shapes and styles and colours have not. These, if they ever descend to

KILLING OF STEEL BY ALUMINIUM

BY M. D. KAPILA, METAL-LURGIST.

Deoxidation of steel, whilst in the molten state, is termed 'killing' by the workmen in steel plants. The method of killing the steel by the addition of metallic aluminium pills was known to Sheffield crucible steel makers about a century ago. Now the use of Aluminium is world-wide, because even a very wild steel can be readily made quiet by its introduction.

Liquid steel contains a large amount of iron oxide which is soluble in steel at high temperatures. If this oxide is not removed from steel by a deoxidising agent, such as aluminium, alsimin, silico-manganese, ferro-manganese or ferro-silicon etc., a reaction takes place between iron oxide and carbon present in steel as: FeO plus C equal Co plus Fe. The carbon monoxide gas, so formed, tries to escape from the liquid steel, giving it a boiling appearance. The rate of this reaction is, of course, dependent upon the amounts of iron-oxide and carbon present in the steel and, in a lesser degree, upon the temperature of the steel and the rate at which it is teemed. If a steel, containing a large amount of iron-oxide, is allowed to solidify without checking the above reaction, the result is the formation of numerous blow-holes in the final solid ingot. Although recent researches have shown that these blow-holes consist mainly of hydrogen gas, yet the reaction of iron-oxide with carbon would appear to be the chief factor in the formation of these blow-holes. Satisfactory explanations of gaseous reactions in solidifying steel have not as yet been put forward. Scientific investigation is continuously being carried out, notably by the Iron & Steel Institute Committee on the heterogeneity of steel ingots.

Metallic aluminium is added in molten steel to suppress this reaction of FeO plus C equal Co plus Fe. The metallic aluminium combines with the oxygen at the high temperature very readily. It can reduce the oxides of many metals, but its action on iron oxide is very strong. The reaction that takes place is 2Al plus 3Feo equal Al 2 o 3 equal 3Fe. It is clear from this reaction that the 'killing' of the steel by means of aluminium is simply a removal of the oxygen from iron oxide, thus lessening the possibilities of the formation of blow-holes. At the same time, however, another evil is introduced into the steel, that is the oxide of aluminium called "Alumina."

"ALUMINA."

The inclusions of solid particles of alumina in steel are a great source of trouble particularly in case of strip, wire and high quality steels. The reason of this is that alumina is infusible at the temperature of the molten steel, its melting point being about 2000 degree C. The minute solid particles of alumina, unlike the particles of a liquid do not aggregate together into sufficiently large particles to allow them to rise readily to the top of the liquid steel. These small particles are retained in the steel in very large numbers. It is well known that these inclusions of solid particles of alumina have a deleterious effect on the physical properties of the steel.

Therefore, the steel makers have to choose between two evils, that is, either to allow the steel to rise and solidify, with a large number of blow-holes inside, or to quiet it by "killing"; incidentally producing sounder steel, but containing a larger number of solid particles of alumina.

Steel Works making rising or rimming steels do so mainly from considerations of cost. Such steels are ordinary steels of comparatively inferior quality and are used for untested materials, such as, sheet bars and timbars etc., which do not, as a rule, have to conform to definite tensile or bend test requirements. For better quality steels for forging etc. the consideration of quality cannot be neglected and therefore such "rising" steels are unsuitable for these purposes.

The presence of oxides in molten steel as it comes from the furnace is unavoidable from the very nature of the Steel-making process itself, which involves the removal of the various elements from the original charge by oxidation naturally effecting a certain amount of oxidation in the finished steel, whilst the presence of oxides in the liquid steel can be controlled to some extent during the owrking of the charge, nevertheless, the liquid steel tapped always contains some amount of oxides. Thus the addition of some type of deoxidizers or 'killing' reagents, such as, aluminium is essential to the production of steel ingots comparatively free from blow-holes.

Owing to the disadvantages associated with the use of aluminium, as a killing reagent, other materials have been tried for this purpose.

ALSIMIN AND SILICO-MANGANESE.

In many works in England, a wide use is made of alsimin and silico-manganese and the use of aluminium is curtailed as far as possible. Typical compositions of these two materials are—

(1) Alsimin.

Al. 42.3 Si. 38:5 Fe. 14.0 Ti. 1.9 Mn. .32 C. .60 per cent.

(2) Silico-manganese.

Si. (a) 20.2 Mn. 73.6 C. .52 P. .66 by difference Si. (b) 4/11 Mn. 50/78 C. 4/5 P. ... Fe. by difference

In America a manganese-silicon alloy is used, containing about 5 per cent silicon, 30 per cent manganese, 2.4 per cent carbon and the balance being iron and impurities. The main advantage of using these alloys is that their resulting products of reaction with the oxides in the liquid steel are molten at liquid steel temperatures and aggregate together into large sized globules, which rise to the top leaving cleaner ingots.

Additions of aluminium in ladle are considered better than in the ingot mould, as the particles of alumina get very little time in the latter to come to the top, that is to say, the number of inclusions of alumina is far greater in steel when the aluminium is added in the mould.

Different works have different methods of adding aluminium in the ingot moulds. Some prefer to add the aluminium uniformly from the bottom to the top, so that the number of inclusions may not be very large in any one place (the writer has seen a long handle shovel being used in one of the English steel works for adding the small pallets of aluminium in the ingot mould, uniformly, one by one, from the bottom to the top of the mould as the metal rises), whilst others prefer to add the aluminium towards the top portion of the ingot, so that the oxide of aluminium may only contaminate the top portion of the ingot which is normally discarded in subsequent cropping at the mill shears. This is not usually considered to be good practice, as it does not free the metal in the lower part of the ingot from blow-holes, it merely makes a better looking ingot.

TITANIUM.

Titanium has been suggested as a first class de-oxidising agent due to its property of combining with oxygen energetically. It is used as an alloy called ferro-carbo-titanium. The typical analysis of this is—Si.—1.41, Ti.—15 79, C.—7.46, Mn.—.11, Al.—.80, P.—.05, S.—08 and Fe.—73.8 per cent by difference. The alloy is usually guaranteed to have a minimum content of 15 per cent. Ti. Added to the molten pig iron or steel, the alloy dissolves rapidly and the particles of carpide are diffused in the bath of react on the oxygen and nitrogen. The titanic acid resulting from this action forms with the slag in the metal, silico-titanates fusible at a lower temperature and more fluid than ordinary silicates. These products rise to the surface of the molten steel, and this all the more easily as the oxidation of the titanium develops great heat which, by raising the temperature of the metal renders it likewise more fluid. The final solid ingot of steel contains no longer impurities in the form of particles of oxides or slag which cannot be so effectively eliminated by the customary methods of manufacture. The most important property of titanium, however, is its great affinity for nitrogen, the presence of which makes the steel very brittle and reduces its ductility. The use of titanium is advisable irrespective of the quality of the metal to be manufactured. Among the more usual kinds of steel in which treatment with titanium is of special interest may be mentioned—steel castings, steel forgings, constructional steel, plates and sheets, tubes and rails. In the case of constructional steel the substitution of ferrotitanium for the customary aluminium addition is of advantage, particularly in reducing segregation.—"Tisco Review."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1933

NO CURE FOR TERRORISM

The European Association are more concerned with Terrorism than with the White Paper and their whole evidence centres round the duties, responsibilities and the maintenance of the C.I.D. as if the future of India and their own community depends on the proper functioning of this secret service! We are amazed as well as amused at the fright the Terrorists have given them, and their inability to think of anything else, except what is being done in Bengal by a few young men. It is easy to discern this frame of mind from the evidence of Mr. Page, who said: "I doubt if the Select Committee realises the number of murders that have occurred. We, as the intended victims, have no intention of foregoing any reasonable safeguards."

The meaning of this is quite clear, and we can now understand the concentrated energy with which Sir John Anderson is directing the Police and the C.I.D. against the Terrorist movement in Bengal. But it is altogether false to say that the movement is directed towards Europeans, when Mr. Page himself admitted that the great majority of victims were Indians. It was also admitted that the "general population" did not support the movement, but that it was prevented by fear from assisting the C.I.D.

FUTILE REPRESSION.

The European Association have been persistently egging on the Government from one extreme step to another to put down Terrorism in Bengal, but without success. They believe that terrorism can only be conquered by terrorism, whether lawful or not it is immaterial to the question at issue. The European Association and the Government seem to give no thought to the genesis of the movement, or to its real remedies. They have gone on piling repression on repression. One repressive act has been passed after another. Police and Military have been imposed on the unfortunate inhabitants for the last few years, in the name of suppression of terrorism. Route marches, as an aid to loyalty, curfew orders, a variety of restrictions on personal liberty and all the other devices which the fertile brain of Sir John Anderson can think of, in the light of his Irish experiences, have been poured out.

But what has been the result? Terrorism still exists, and worse still it seems to be slowly spreading throughout the country. We have only to count the number of trials that are going on in different parts of India,—of young educated and patriotic men,—for either making bombs or other activities equally reprehensible. The European Association has done nothing else during the last few years, except demand more repressive legislation, both at the centre and in the provinces.

WORSE THAN FAILURE.

To say that the Government have failed dismally to put down Terrorism by mere repression, is a modest statement of facts. They have done worse. The activities of the Police have changed the active opposition of the public to general terrorism into quiescence, and in some cases even sympathy for the victims of the Police Raj. It is most unfortunate that this should happen, but the European Association and their many allies in the official world must blame themselves for this state of things. No statesmanship has been shown in the handling of this extraordinary situation, and the authorities go from one blunder to another, irrespective of the consequences. They have failed to take note of the times. They have been making profuse promises from time to time, which they have never cared to fulfill. They are aware of the liberation of great forces after the war—the great aspirations which have enthused the young. Instead of fulfilling their pledges and giving Indians the liberty they ask for and that is their right, we have had a series of repressive measures to curb freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of association and freedom of movement.

CO-OPERATE WITH LEADERS.

At present in addition to other operations of the Ordinances Acts, the Press Act, the ordinary repressive laws, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, etc., the Government have practically taken thousands of young men from their homes and sent them as prisoners to out of the way places. These and many other acts have not tended to create any active sympathy or co-operation among the people with the Government or their many measures for the suppression of Terrorism. If Terrorism is to be put down the Government will have to take public leaders fully into their confidence and give the people the liberty they ask for. But the White Paper does not offer any prospect of this. On the contrary, it seems calculated to rivet India's fetters the more firmly.

Millowners' Duty

It is curious news that the British Government "has authorised" the Indian Government to carry on direct trade negotiations with Japan. The inference that, without this specific authorisation India has no right to negotiate with Japan, explodes once again the myth of Indian fiscal autonomy. It is significant, too, that the authority has come from London after "the difficulties in the way of direct negotiations have been surmounted." British mandates, it may be presumed, have been by now communicated to the Indian Government. And if the Indian negotiators are selected like the delegates to Ottawa, the results too may well be alike. Wherever the negotiations are held, so long as the Indian representatives are official or semi-official, there is every danger of Britain and Japan dividing between themselves a much larger part of our market than is good for us.

Much depends upon the attitude Indian millowners take. In their incessant talk of the Japanese menace they should beware of belittling the menace from Lancashire, that has a political as well as an economic hold on India. It is unfortunate that few millowners consider the subject from the point of view of Swadeshi, which is the best protection against every foreign menace. In their own interests the millowners ought to take a leading part in the Swadeshi agitation by liberally financing it and otherwise. But we fear that few of them are doing their duty by the Swadeshi Leagues in the country, though they profit the most from the activities of the Leagues and the sacrifices made by the public.

It is time the millowners as a body played a more honourable and more active part in the Swadeshi movement, inspired by enlightened self-interest, if nothing more. But what can we expect when the Chairman of the Millowners' Association is in England making extravagant overtures to Lancashire.

The Flag Vindicated

In acquitting the Municipal Councillors in the Sangamner National Flag case the District Judge of Ahmednagar has done mere justice, and it is much to be hoped that the decision will curb the excessive zeal of the Police in their hunt for political offences. The Councillors, six in all, were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for voting in favour of a resolution to hoist a new National Flag on the Municipal building in place of an old one. It is difficult to imagine a more frivolous charge and amazing that any Magistrate could have convicted on such a charge. These considerations are emphasised by the recent Ahmedabad case in the Bombay High Court in which it was held that the mere display of the National Flag is not an offence and does not amount to giving help to any Congress Committee.

The prosecution is understood to have urged the contrary view that the Tri-colour is a Congress Flag and, therefore, its display is by itself an act in furtherance of unlawful activities of the Congress. It is fortunate that the District Judge, over-ruling the convicting magistrate, did not uphold this contention. Any other decision would have brought the law itself into contempt. The Tri-colour is not merely a Congress flag any more than the Khadi cap is a Congress badge or "Bande Mataram" is a Congress war cry. The Tri-colour is adopted as the National Flag by millions who are not members of the Congress. It is an emblem of Indian nationhood and India's aspiration for freedom. As such it is and ought to be honoured by all freedom-loving Indians despite the attempts of certain officials to overawe and deter them.

The prosecution in the Sangamner case is also understood to have urged the view that the Union Jack alone is the national flag for India. Whatever the Union Jack may be to India at present, it cannot by any stretch of imagination be called the National Flag of India.

Press Views

Improve The Morale

The real problem, therefore, is to change the defeatist mentality of the country. Any programme that is likely to do this and cannot by its very nature come to a collapse may restore hope where there is none to-day. We are to profit by past experience and have also to take into account the strength of the rank and file. As Mahatma Gandhi has said more than once, the strength of a chain is measured by its weakest link and the country will not get a Government better than it deserves. We have to deal with the materials that we have and the limitations of which we have come to know from past struggles. The all-important thing, however, is to improve the morale of the people which seems to be breaking down under the strain of too many loyalists, moderates, and unthinking organisations and individuals making a monopoly of political activities. At the present moment no signs are more disheartening than those that clearly indicate the reversion to the days of petition and prayer.—"A. B. Patrika."

Will Government Help ?

It has been finally decided that about 200 delegates from all parts of the country will be invited to the conference. This will considerably enhance the representative character of the conference and will impart that authority to its decisions which a small conference of a dozen leaders might have lacked. It being impossible to hold a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and several prominent leaders of the Congress being still in gaol, all that can be done to thresh out the momentous issues which confront the country is to hold a conference like the one which is being convened at Poona. It is to be hoped that the Government will, even at this late hour, realise the wisdom of releasing Congress leaders and enabling them to join the conference. But whether the Government does or does not do the right thing, the duty of the leaders who are not in gaol is perfectly clear.—"Tribune."

Use The Councils

We have never been in favour of the boycott of the Legislatures in the past and cannot be so in future. We cannot ignore their existence because it is they who make the laws and abrogate them and impose or remove taxation. They enter into our daily life and existence and we must send our very best men both to fight against and cooperate with the government to make the life of our people sweeter, happier and more endurable than it is at present.

We have no illusions about the coming reforms. They will be inadequate and unsatisfactory and will create even more troubles than are at present being foreseen. They may be lead and not gold but, nevertheless, ministries and legislatures are seats of power and authority to however limited an extent. It is the path of wisdom not to allow them to fall into the hands of snobs, sycophants and self-seekers. Ministerial posts as well as majorities in the legislatures ought to be captured by Nationalists, failing which a strong Swaraj opposition party must be formed in every province and at the Centre. At times more is achieved by sitting in opposition than by running the administration as ministers.—"Sind Observer."

ANOTHER SPHERE OF FOOD POISON

Secrets Of Some City "Bakeries"

By "TOMAHAWK."

Citizens of Bombay cannot refrain from expressing their appreciation of altruistic service done by the "Chronicle" by the initiative it gave through vigorous propaganda towards the abolition of butter adulteration. Mr. Horniman deserves no less credit and also the Health Department of Bombay Municipality, who partner the merit in awakening to the need of the hour. The public can undoubtedly co-operate with the Municipal authorities in bringing the manufacturers of faked butter to task, and with the legislature vesting more powers in the magistracy whereby these food poisoners may be punished with imprisonment in lieu of mere amercement, as at present one cannot be optimistic about desired results.

ASSOCIATION BUTTER.

We are aware that a vast quantity of butter is consumed through Irani and other tea shops and hotels, the proprietors of which either knowingly or through ignorance, patronise cheap quality in order that the poverty of the bread may be covered with a thick coat of this sham product. With a view to retarding the progress of this trade and root out the very existence of the evil, the public should demand of all retailers "association pure butter," i.e., butter manufactured by those dairies who are members of Butter Manufacturers' Association.

It would be desirable for the General Secretary of the Association to arrange for the exhibition of a list of members of the Association in all tea shops and hotels for the information of the general public in addition to the compulsory issue of cash memos by member firms, even for the smallest quantity of their product emerging from their premises.

Once the butter problem is successfully solved, the Health Department can divert its attention to other evils such as manufacture of bread which is equally dangerous to human hygiene and health.

BREAD AND IT'S DRFAD.

The loaf, the chief aliment of city people, is produced by Municipal licensees, such bakeries and their precincts being subject to periodical inspection by Health Inspectors. Yet in spite of this scrutiny, how often do we not find insects such as cockroaches, fag ends of cigarettes and biddies, jute waste from gunny bags etc., imbedded within the crust of bread—our daily bread which we seldom scan prior to consumption. Aren't these treasures interned in a flour-bed toxicious to human generators? Why and how these precious gifts are concealed in a loaf usually obtainable at one anna each is a matter for investigation.

SITE OUT OF SIGHT.

Many of the loaf producing factories, alias bakeries, are located in congested parts of the city for the lightness of rent. Some of these places which, otherwise, are utilised as store-houses and godowns are devoid of windows and ventilators and are secluded from public roads and openings. Air—fresh air—is a thing of scarcity and under these trying conditions the task of kneading flour to paste by hands is carried on

(Continued on page 7)

Frankly Speaking

THE HOPELESS TASK.

Sir Henry Page-Croft now occupies the stage before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, and he was bragging over the defeat of the Die-Hards a few days ago.

He thought it was not so much a defeat, as a victory to them, since they made the Government feel the growing strength of the reactionaries, and their opposition to any scheme of Indian reform.

Sir Henry Page-Croft was not entirely wrong in saying that the large majority of Tories are opposed to handing over to Indians responsibility, and that they preferred to approve the present policy of "wait and see".

The vote of Wednesday last could only be interpreted in that way, and it was not one of entire confidence in the present vacillating Government in Britain.

This shows the increasing intensity of feeling in Britain against Indian reforms, and the hopelessness of the task which some of the Modedates have taken upon themselves—of going as suppliants and asking for some political crums to be thrown at them.

WHAT IS AT FAULT.

Representatives of the wheat producing countries, it is stated have arrived at an agreement to curtail the production, and necessarily to increase the prices.

Hundreds of thousands go without bread, and yet here is a proposition to cut down the acreage, because wheat has become too cheap to pay the growers an adequate price.

Could anything be a more terrible commentary on the rottenness of the existing economic system of the whole world.

A few years ago scientists were telling the world that in a few years there would be under-production and over-population and the result would be that people would die of hunger!

Since then the very reverse has been the case, and there is so much over-production that sometimes it is not even worth while to gather the crops from the fields. At the same time, people are dying of hunger in various parts of the world.

It is not over-production which is at the root of the present evil, but unequal distribution of wealth, power, responsibility, and in fact everything that matters in the world.

RAPE ON ADEN.

Mr. R. A. Butler had good reason to be tongue-tied when he was asked in the Commons if he was aware that commercial interests in Aden do not desire to be separated from India.

He was quite aware of that fact and had stated not very long before that the Aden commercial and other interests would be duly consulted before final decisions were arrived at.

But it appears to be certain from their recent statement that Government have decided to transfer the entire administration of Aden to the Colonial Office.

It is no use however, treating the decision as an established fact. The people of Aden and of India must keep up a ceaseless agitation against the proposed spoliation till the decision is revoked.

BREACH OF FAITH.

The Punjab Hindu Mahasabha's appeal to the Joint Committee to alter the Poona Pact cannot be too strongly condemned.

It is a flagrant violation of the All-India Mahasabha's resolution boycotting the Committee and ratifying the Pact.

One could understand a fresh local Pact between the caste Hindus and the Depressed Classes of the Punjab. But the former's attitude in repudiating the original Pact altogether is most reprehensible and amounts to a breach of faith.

Nor is it in the interests of the Hindus in general to alienate the Depressed Classes when they themselves complain that they find it hard to assert themselves fully amidst the communal jealousies peculiar to the province.

It is also unfair for the caste Hindus to grudge the Harijans the eight seats conceded to them by the Poona Pact.

MUST BE PREVENTED.

The Indian Medical Association have sent a cable to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and other Indians to protect their rights before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. We do not know how these gentlemen can do it, except by putting a few questions to the witnesses now and then.

The whole White Paper is meant to protect the rights of the Services and vested interests and it is not surprising that the Indian Medical Council Bill hardly affords any protection to the medical rights of Indians.

India is strongly opposed to the subordination of Indian medical education to the British Medical Association, and most of the Indian universities strongly resent the dictation of a foreign body.

But for the Government acquiescence, things would not have come to this pass. They have allowed themselves to be influenced by the British Medical Association, with the result that the Association want more and more controlling power over Indian Medical education.

Undoubtedly, this must be prevented at any cost.

Readers' Views

MUSLIMS AND ANTI-COMMUNAL PROPAGANDA

From Ali Bahadur Khan, Editor, "Hilal."

I am surprised to read Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha's article in the "Chronicle" of to-day, complaining about the alleged propaganda of "Hilal" against his so-called Anti-communal League and the protest meeting organised by him against Mangrol Durbar's Firman.

Unfortunately, in spite of his sincerity, he is not quite aware of the currents and cross currents in Muslim politics in Bombay. He, in Walkeshwar, does not know what reverberations his meeting had in Muslim Mohallas. It had created quite a storm and if some of us had not pacified the angry mob the consequences would have been dissastrous for the peace of Bombay.

Though the aim of the so-called Anti-Communal League is noble yet its tactics are not based on proper appreciation of the situation. I had pointed out in "Hilal" that for the success of any real nationalist movement it is essential that the known Congress workers should be invited for consultation and the work should be done by co-operation with and collaboration of a reasonable number of the city's national workers.

But Mr. Mitha ignores Abid Ali, Meher Ali, Kamladevi, Purshottam, Mrs. Munshi, Kapadia, Jainabhoy, and a number of of other tried workers and starts an organisation with the name of Anti-Communal League. I do not mean to suggest that Abid Ali, Meher Ali and myself have any monopoly of work in the Muslim areas; but we have been working among the Muslims for the last 15 years about and have gone through all sorts of trials, and therefore we have a right to say which tactics will cement communal unity and which tactics, howsoever well meant, will prove disastrous.

I have been noticing this fact for the last few years, that some inexperienced so-called nationalist workers have been constantly damaging the cause of unity simply by their wrong tactics which are the outcome of their isolated position. We continue to rot and rot in jails and in our absence these pseudo-nationalists continue to create confusion.

In the end I have to point out trat Mr. Mitha's allegation about "Hilal" and national funds is simply foolish and uncalled for.

PROFIT AND PATRIOTISM

From "Signature Illegible," Dadar.

Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Chamberlam, the two stalwarts of Toryism and prominent members of the British Cabinet had something to tell to the British public about the British trade with India.

It must be encouraging to them, but to Indians it is disappointing and discouraging. Because it tells a tale as far as our Swadeshi movement is concerned. Mr. Baldwin said in his speech at Manchester recently, "that the Boycott in India had died not only under firm Gover ment, but because of the conviction of Indians that we are going to deal honourably with them," Mr. Baldwin attributes the slackening of the Boycott by Indians to the White Paper.

Whatever it may be, the fact is that the Boycott of foreign cloth, the Swadeshi movement, the spirit of Swadeshi is fast waning, and the trade in foreign cloth is increasing rapidly. It seems, that our Patriotic(?) Indian merchants once again reverted to the import of foreign cloth into the country tc the exclusion of Swadeshi. And the fact is amply supported by no less a person than Mr. N. Chamberlain in his speech at Norwich, when he said, "it is significant since they were forwarded (White Paper Proposals) there has been a better disposition on the part of Indians to trade with Britain than in the past."

This is an authoritative statement as it has come from the Chancellor of Exchequer of British Government. One would like to ask: "Who are those Indians who showed this disposition? None, but our Patriotic Indian Merchants. The motto of these merchants is 'profit first and patriotism next.' Are not they clever businessmen? Certainly they are. Because they know when to make profit and when to show patriotism.

SHIKARPUR MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

From "A Citizen"

The Shikarpur Municipality was superseded by the Government of Bombay by resolution of 3rd October last. Mr. G. G. Drewe was appointed Administrator and he assumed charge of his office by the end of January 1933. He came with preconceived notions and determined to impose new taxes on the town.

Accordingly he invited some leading citizens in two batches separately, possibly with a view to avoid their joint and concerted action.

Of these batches the one headed by the Hindu General Panchayat and actively supported by Jamiat Ulma, the Khilafat Committee and the Anjuman Ishaaite Islam and having at its back practically the whole of the town questioned the necessity of some of the proposed reforms, and urged that the administration could be carried on by increasing the revenues of the Municipality, by greater economy and stricter realisation of the ordinary taxes; further this party offered to sit with the Administrator or his staff to study in detail facts and figures and the various items of budget estimates to find out it there is really any deficit and to help to make up the deficit in some way suitable to the present economic conditions and the sentiments of the public.

The other party, consisting of 17 men, while accepting the necessity of most of the changes proposed by the Administrator questioned the correctness of the figures prepared by the Administrator, vehemently opposed the House Tax and agreed to a small drainage tax for the purpose of carrying out the necessary changes.

Though the towns-people thus offered to co-operate with the Administrator for the good of the city he showed them scant courtesy and disregarding their representations and their objections to the House Tax presented to him by thousands of citizens, he without calling the signatories to discuss with him personally, forwarded the proposal for heavy house and drainage taxes to the Government.

The higher officers, the Collector of Sukkur, the Commissioner in Sind and the Minister for Local Self-Government were also approached by the citizens through representations and petitions, but to no purpose.

The Hindu General Panchayat sent a telegram to the Minister for granting an interview to the Panchayat's deputation. This telegram was followed by another on the 19th June and copies were sent to the Governor and to the General Secretary to Government. A third telegram was sent to the Minister and the General Secretary for the same purpose on the 24th June. The Khilafat Committee also sent a telegram on 20th June asking for an interview. It is strange indeed that till now neither the Minister nor the Secretary has cared to give any reply to these two representative leading bodies of Shikarpur.

While the public has been thus flouted the Administrator has been allowed to carry through his things with indecent haste and by extraordinary means. He deputed his Chief Officer to proceed to Bombay and Poona at the public cost.

Would you not help the public by recording your disapproval of these methods of administration?

Will you not tell the Government that this is not the way to have the goodwill and the moral support of the governed?

MANGROL FIRMAN

From Swami Brahmanandji.

The statement issued by Mangrol Durbar to the press is very surprising. Pointing to the firman of 1928, the Darbar states that Muslims were permitted thereby to slaughter cows in non-Hindu areas and that Hindus were allowed thereby to play music within limited surroundings of mosques.

The question is whether Hindus ever applied for playing music before mosques. By the firman of 1928, for permitting cow slaughter, the Darbar has greatly dissatisfied Hindus and the peace of the State is likely to be disturbed.

I hope that the Darbar will treat the matter seriously and take immediate steps to revoke the Firman.

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO PROPHET'S MEMORY

"Islam Is Saturated With Unity Of God And Unity Of Man, And It Taught Golden Lesson Of Liberty, Equality And Fraternity

That Prophet Mahomed was the founder of a great religion whose teachings had uplifted not only the votaries of his faith from ignorance and superstition, but had influenced millions upon millions of people throughout the world, and that Islam was a religion that was spread by the conquests of hearts, and toleration was one of its cardinal principles, was the keynote of the speeches delivered at a public meeting held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday afternoon, to celebrate Prophet Mahomed's birthday.

His Holiness Pir Syed Ibrahim Saifuddin Effendi of Baghdad presided.

A very large and representative gathering of Muslims including women was present, the function having been arranged under the joint auspices of nearly two dozen Muslim institutions of Bombay. The galleries and the auditorium were packed to their fullest capacity and special accommodation was reserved for "purdah" ladies.

MAHATMA'S TRIBUTE TO ISLAM.

One of the speakers referred to the eloquent tribute paid to Prophet Mahomed's memory by Mahatma Gandhi which was as follows: "In its glorious days Islam was not intolerant. It commanded the admiration of the world. When the West was sunk in darkness, a bright star rose in the Eastern firmament and gave light and comfort to a groaning world. Islam is not a false religion. Let Hindus love it reverently and they will love it as I do".

The proceedings commenced with the recitation of Holy Quran by Maulana Saadullah of Mecca.

Melodious Arabic poems were then sung in praise of the Prophet by H. H. Sayadna Tahir Saifuddin Sahib and Mr. M. Samikhan Nakhat.

FOLLOW IN PROPHET'S FOOTSTEPS.

A fervent appeal to the Muslims of Bombay to follow in the footsteps of the Prophet and practise tolerance towards mankind was made by His Holiness Pir Sahib Syed Ibrahim of Baghdad. In the course of his presidential address. His speech was brief and terse. He thanked the Muslims of Bombay for giving him the high honour of presiding at such a large and representative gathering. He asked every Muslim to remember the noble teachings of Islam, in their every-day life, and prayed that divine blessings may be showered on all those who were present at the meeting and helped to make it a success.

UNITY FOR ALL.

"Nowhere have I found the idea of human solidarity so beautifully developed and emphasised as in Islam, and in Islamic poetry and philosophy," declared Mr. R. P. Masani, in paying his tribute to the memory of the Prophet. But there was an impression, he added, that the dea of unity and fraternity was confined to those within the fold of Islam only, and that non-Islamic subjects of Islamic States had to labour under severe disabilities. He, however, liked to point out that the unity preached by Islam was meant not for Mussalmans only.

ISLAM FOR TOLERATION.

To understand the creed of Prophet Mahomed in regard to toleration, he observe, one must go to the Quran. The whole of that holy book was inspired by the one thought, and saturated with the one cardinal doctrine of unity of God and unity of man. All the pre-Islamic prophets were held in high esteem in the Quran, which breathed tolerance for people of all creeds.

In conclusion the speaker said that when he thought of the different founders of the great religions of the world, he was impressed by the overwhelmingly stronger and wider influence exercised by the Prophet of Arabia on the life and civilizations of diffedent nations of the world. His teachings had uplifted not only the votaries of his faith from the darkness of ignorance and superstition into the sublime realms of truth, but had influenced milions upon millions of people throughout the world.

GOSPEL.

Prof. Nazib Ashraf Nadvi, in the course of speech, said that the Quran laid great emphasis on acquiring knowledge and learning. The Holy Prophet had asked his followers to go even to China to seek knowledge. That was a gospel, he said, which the Muslims of to-day may well emulate.

MESSAGE OF ISLAM.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar declared that the word "Islam" meant complete submission to the will of God and so the message of Islam was really the belief in one God and complete submission to His Will. This message was delivered to the people of Arabia in the seventh century by the Prophet under whose banner the scattered tribes of Arabia became a nation, "and filled with the pulsations of this new national life, and with the fervent enthusiasm that imparted an almost invincible strength to their armies, they poured forth over two continents to conquer and subdue."

TAUGHT GOLDEN LESSON

Continuing he said that the Prophet of Islam though tortured by the people, who had forgotten the very existence of God, persisted in delivering to the same people the message of unity of God and succeeded in removing from them their wild habits and their ignorance and creating in them a sense of self-respect and teaching them the golden lesson of liberty, equality and fraternity.

REAL GLORY OF ISLAM.

"Every Muslim is a free man, all Muslims, be they rich or poor, kings or beggars, are equal to one another; all Muslims are brethren. This is the golden lesson of liberty, equality and fraternity by the Holy Prophet and constitutes the real glory of Islam," declared the speaker.

"Islam is a religion that was spread by the conquests of hearts and toleration of other religions. This is the lesson that the Quran has been teaching for the last thirteen centuries," concluded Mr. Dimtimkar.

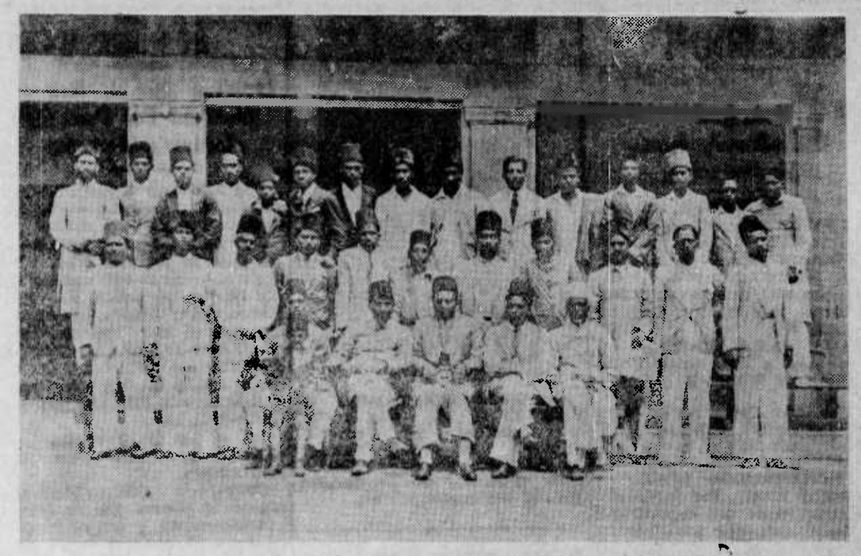
Dr. M. Bazlur Rahman, Principal of the Ismail College, said that the Prophet was a man first and it was this factor which made him perhaps the best person to preach a religion. He admitted the greatness of all other Prophets who had preceded him in preaching the gosper of God. He taught that a Muslim was not a Muslim as long as he did not believe in other Prophets. It was this principle that carried his message not only to one set of people but to the whole world.

His Holiness Maulana Pir Syed Motamia Saheb, Sajjad Nashin of Mangrol, said Prophet Mahomed made his advent at a time when ignorance and irreligion hold sway in Arabia. But by persuasion and kind words he had brought light where there was darkness and led the people on the right path.

Mr. M. Y. Pradhan, the author of a Marathi publication on the life of Mahomed Paigamber, also joined in the tribute to the memory of the Prophet.

Mr. Ziauddin Barni and others also addressed the meeting.

Shouts of "Alla Ho Akbar" rang the air and the meeting terminated.



On Thursday, Muslims of Sav antwadi State celebrated the 1,300 th birthday of Prophet Mahomed at the Nagpada Neigh bourhood Hall, under the presid ency of Mr. Yusuf Abdulla, (seated in centre).

CELEBRATIONS BY SAWANT-WADI MUSLIMS

"Id-e-Miiad" or the Holy Prophet's birthday was celebrated on Thursday morning by the Sawantwadi State Muslim Association at the New Nagpada Neighbourhood House when several speakers spoke on the life of the Prophet of Islam. Mr. Yusuf Aodulla presided.

The Chairman speaking about the life of the Holy Prophet said: "It may be at once stated at the outset that there is a great misconception even amongst the Muslims as to the main purpose of the Holy Quran which is revered by Muslims of all sects and creeds inhabiting the various countries all over the continents of Asia, Africa and Europe as their highest authority in matters of religion and secular law. The main purpose of Al-Quran which is one of the shortest of the great religious books of the world is not merely that of a code, but it gives expression to the unity of Islam as a religion in its broadest aspect in the form of reflections on Life and about the future, rather than of dogmas as wrongly understood by us at present.

HISTORIC RELIGION

"Islam is a historic religion having great potential vitality within, and having at its back dynamic forces which roused the Arabs to such unparalleled activity as enabled them to make their mark felt in history by spread of the banner of Islam in all directions from Arabia to Damascus Cyria, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Persia, Spain, Carthage China, India and other countries within a comparatively short space of time by the help of priests and theologians, who accompanied the Arab armies wherever they went.

Several of the institutions of the Muslims were actually copied by the western nations who adopted them as beneficial to society. Islam has never given countenance to narrow sectarianism or caste-aloofness, but it has always espoused the cause of universal brotherhood so as to uplift the condition of their brethren irrespective of their rank or social status by throwing open to them all available channels and means of improving their condition.

It is rather ufortunate that the general position of the Muslims is far from satisfactory, and a considerable bulk of men, more particularly from our state, is at present devied of knowledge of even the rudimentary elements of education, and they are steeped in rank and collosal igorance.

Continuing the speaker said "The second problem is that the education of our women is equally important. It is widely admitted that women have valuable contributions to make to progress, and this cannot be secured without their co-operation.

WOMEN MUST RISE.

Our sisters of other communities have made considerable progress in all directions and they will be given full scope to exercise the right of franchise with men under the new form of Government in the near future. What woud be the state of our women unless they are educated to a sufficient level of cultural standard, so as to enable them to discharge their legitimate share of responsibility from a political standpoint?

Appealing to the members of the Association and Muslim youth in general, the speaker said "Take lessons from the Life of our beloved Prophet, and put into practice the principles of Islam." The speaker then quoted instances from the life of Mustapha Kemal Pasha and Benito Mussolini, and exhorted the Muslim youth to work and forge ahead even as they have done.

Concluding the speaker said "I hope I have cited enough cases for you to draw your proper inspirations from.

Messrs Allama Shubelli, Mirza Mohomad Akhtur and Fazalullakhan also spoke on the life of the prophet.

ANOTHER SPHERE OF FOOD POISON

(Continued from page 6.)

with what cleanliness and supervision one can easily guess.

In certain "bakeries" bags of flour are stacked in a tiny and gloomy room replete with cockroaches, spiderwebs etc., This is the origin of our finds in the loaf. The consumable quantity of flour is emptied on to the coarse floor exthe gunny bags together with the jute-waste. The floor is rarely bestowed with the blessing of broom or scrubbing. Here the flour heap is saturated in water and mixed—mixed with water, the age long dirt of the ground forming an ingredient akin to that of cement mixing. Mixing with spades and feet is not so appalling a sight.

FEED TO KNEAD.

The so-called mixture is shifted on to the kneading table the purity of which needs no comments. The procedure of kneading with hands is a tedious task and warrants all possible energy; and the kneader, who summons vigour amain within the window-less apartment, thus sweating profusely, allows the rain of perspiration to pour on his prey—saucy ingredient! The bidi, the country smoke hold between the lips at work steadily and without fail contributes its ashes and remnant-part. Should I mention the most shameful ingredient—it is spit and phlegm conveniently allowed to drop on the table in order to avoid the troublesome task of treading a lengthy distance or even of twisting the neck to deposit them away.

CITY FATHERS PLEASE SEE.

The aforementioned and many other causes purporting to sanitation and ventilation of "bakeries" should prompt our City Fathers to limit the issue of loaf-making licenses only to those places and persons capable of carrying out the conditions and regulations of such permit with responsibility and concern.

I have no doubt our popular "Bombay Chronicle" which has survived many ordeals in the past and yet exists for the service of the public will not fail to nail a further victory in this regard by vivid propaganda.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the Central Poultry Farm, Kirkee on July 5.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT DELAYED

Mollisons Held Up In Wales By Bad Weather

LONDON, July 5.

The weather conditions again delayed the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Mollison on their Trans-Atlantic Flight.

They had intended to take off from the Pendine Sands (Wales) early yesterday morning, but unfavourable reports were received regarding Atlantic weather. If improvement occurs they may set out in the evening. B. O. W.

Madura.—Over 25 huts belonging to Harijans in Melacheri near Government Hospital, Madura Town, were reduced to ashes as the result of a fire which broke out and suddenly on Sunday evening.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7.)

what Indian Economics stands for.

INDIAN ART AND CULTURE.

We have an interesting visitor in Vienna now—Mr. Deodhar, Principal of the Bombay School of Music viennese friends organised a musical evening for Mr. Deodhar the other day when he gave a demonstration of classical Indian music. He also gave an account of the history and the principles of Indian music. Both his essay and his music were greatly appreciated by the audience and some of the Viennese papers have spoken highly of his music. If this sort of work is continued, I am sure that there will be a greater appreciation of Indian Art and Culture on the Continent.

The English-College Club—an English-speaking Club of the viennese people—invited me the other day to speak on "India's struggle for freedom". I had an intelligent and intellectual audience and they followed closely what I had to say about India. At the end of the address there were questions and answers and altogether a delightful evening was spent.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY.

The political situation in Austria is becoming interesting. As I said before, the national socialist party is growing in strength in Austria. The Austrian Government have of late been taking steps to check this movement. The volunteers of this party have been banned and their uniforms cannot be worn in public. In some towns the offices of the party (called the Brown House) have been occupied and the members of the party thrown in prison. It is reported that the Government are now considering whether they should declare the party illegal throughout Austria. The whole of Europe is watching developments closely. If the Prime Minister, Chancellor Dr. Dolfuss, succeeds in crushing the movement—there will be a set back for the Nazi movement in Europe. On the other hand, if he falls and if the Nazis in Austria win—then the movement will gather strength in Europe. It is rumoured that Dr. Doulfuss, the Prime Minister of Austria, expects to have the moral support of Italy as against Germany.

The Hindusthan Academical Association of Vienna have opened their office in Hotel de France (Schottenring 3, Vienna 1) and Indians desiring the assistance of the Asociation can write to them at that address. Indians coming to Vienna who want a hotel which is good but not expensive—should try this Hotel.

My health is improving slowly. Mr. Patel has gone to Badhall in Austria for treatment, as he was not satisfied with the progress he was making here.

PRESENT LEADERSHIP LACKS IMAGINATION

—*Subhas Bose*

Suspension Of C. D. Movement Is Gross Betrayal Of Trust Reposed In Gandhiji

(FROM SUBASH BOSE)

VIENNA, June 14.

Some friends, to whose opinion I attach great value, have felt annoyed and indignant that Mr Patel and I have said in our joint statement that "Mahatma Gandhi has failed as a political leader". They have also criticised us for issuing a statement so promptly.

In the first place the success or failure of a leader depends on the success or failure of the movement. A leader cannot take the kudos for the success of the movement, without taking the blame for its failure. When we say that a leader has failed—it means that the movement has failed, but we nevertheless criticise the leader because in every case, the leader stands as the symbol of the movement and he must be prepared to accept both praise and blame.

FAILED TO BRING FREEDOM.

As an answer to the charge that Mahatma Gandhi has failed, a dear friend of mine has written a long letter detailing the services rendered by Mahatma Gandhi and the Civil Disobedience movement in the cause of the country. The arguments were altogether unnecessary. To say that the present method has failed—does not mean that it has done no good to the country. And my friend probably forgot that for nearly twelve years I have fought under the flag of Mahatma Gandhi and have done my best to further the cause of the Civil Disobedience movement. But when we say that Mahatmaji (or his present method)—has failed, we mean that he has failed to bring freedom to India.

GROSS BETRAYAL.

My position is perfectly clear. At the Karachi Congress, we decided not to divide the house on the question of the Delhi Pact in spite of our disapproval of the terms of that Pact. And I gave Mahatma Gandhi to understand that as long as he carried on the fight for freedom he could count on our unstinted support, but that the moment he gave up the fight we would feel it our duty to withdraw our support and to oppose him. I consider the suspension of the movement at the present time to be a gross betrayal, on the part of our leader, of the trust reposed in him by the nation and as a humble member of the nation, I am entitled to criticise the action of our leader. It is a greater mistake than the Bardoli blunder of 1922—and has virtually undone the suffering and sacrifice of the last twelve years.

AN IDLE EXCUSE

It is an idle excuse to say that the country has not responded to the call of the leader. This argument can be advanced in the case of every leader who has failed in history. The essence of leadership lies in evolving a method to which the country will unfailingly respond. If the country has not responded to one method—it is necessary for us to turn to some other method to which the country is bound to respond.

WHY C. D. FAILED

In my humble opinion, the blunder began with the side tracking of the present movement by Congressmen who took up the anti-touchability campaign at a time when the Civil Disobedience campaign was in full swing in the country. The wrong lead given by Congressmen in this respect led the country gradually to divert its mind from the political to the non-political channel of activity. The result of this diversion of activity was the same as it would be if an army, sent to fight, gave up that work suddenly and took to excavating an irrigation Canal.

The surrender is now an accomplished fact and the problem is what we should do now. The responsibility of those who are out of prison now is very great.

LEADERS LACK IMAGINATION.

In my last letter I referred to the Congress of International Chambers of Commerce in Vienna. I am constrained to say that more work could have been done if the delegation had come with a clear cut programme and with a memorandum detailing the economic grievances of India. If such a memorandum had been distributed to all the members of the Congress—wonderful propaganda would have been done on behalf of India. But our present leadership is so lacking in imagination.

There are Indians who have been living in Europe for a long time, who have exceptional ability and are anxious to serve their country. But are we able to utilise their service? Who is responsible?

VALUE OF PROPAGANDA.

We in India do not yet realise sufficiently the value of propaganda in other countries. This propaganda should be directed partly towards counteracting anti-Indian propaganda in other countries and partly towards informing the world about our political and economic grievances. In the world of to-day, politics is really controlled by economies. It is therefore incumbent on us to tell the world what our economic grievances against Great Britain are and what kind of national economy we shall develop in India when we have the power and the opportunity. On the basis of this economic propaganda, we can come to a commercial understanding with other nations.

Recent visitors to Vienna have told me that they noticed in the Indian press my remarks about the Lloyd Triestino Boats and thereupon they decided to travel by them. They have found that their choice was justified by the service and attention they received during their voyage.

The World Economic Conference is now meeting in London. India will be represented not by elected representative but by official nominess. Nevertheless, if we had an organisation in Europe or in London—we could have done wonderful propaganda. Whoever accepts the leadership of the Indian people—will have to undertake the responsibility of determining the national economy of India first and then of telling the whole world

(Continued in Column 6).

Secure Your Career Now at

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

By selecting from the Series of Careers in the Business World for which this Oldest Pioneer Indian College prepares most Successfully.

Serial No. 5. GENERAL COMMERCE (D.Com., I.M.C.)

For businessmen generally at least a short Course of one year (if not a lengthy specialised study of the others of this Series) is compulsory for successful careers in Modern business would full of scientific competition. For this no University Qualification is necessary.

Apply for details of this as well as other Courses viz., Incorporated Salesmanagers (by I.S.M.A.); Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.); Banking (C.A.I.B.); Secretarial (F.I.S.A.)

80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PRINTING MACHINES

FOR SALE.

Three Double Feeder Printing Machines in complete working order with Motors, starters and other accessories For Sale.

Size of Two Machines—35 x 45
Size of One Machine—42 x 52

These machines can print four pages at least 3000 copies per hour.

The Machines can be seen at the Bombay Samachar Printing Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road.

For price and other information write to or see the

MANAGER
"BOMBAY SAMACHAR"
at the above address.

HOW INFECTION IS CAUGHT
&
HOW IT IS SPREAD
FOR COUGH
LYSSOLA
FOR COLD
THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY
for irritation of the Throat, Congestion of the Lungs and Cold in the Chest.
LYNSOLA TOUCHES THE TICKLE
dissolves gathered phlegm, soothes sore spots and restores healthy breathing.
SWEET x SAFE x SURE
MADON SONS & CO.
BOMBAY.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

MEDICAL RELIEF FOR HARIJANS

Sholapur Medicoes' Efforts To Relieve Harijan Sufferings

Dr. S. K. Apte. M B B S. Sholapur, writes:

Leaders in Sholapur are not lagging behind. Some of medical men started a dispensary in January last in the locality where the depressed classes live. About 20,000 Harijans reside in Sholapur City. They do not live in one place. but reside in groups in four corners of the city The largest of this group which covers about one thousand houses is the group chosen by the local medical workers for starting their relief work. This group had no medical help and the newly started dispensary has been a boon to them.

The opening ceremony of this dispensary was performed by Sir Balasahib Patwardhan. Chief of Miraj.

ASSOCIATION FORMED.

The pioneers of this work have formed a society which called "The Sholapur Medical Relief Association." Dr. V. G. Vaishampayan, M L C. Dr. Kale. Dr. Adnyapak, Dr. Shete and Dr. Apte are the present workers in this Association. They attend this dispensary in turn. Their services are honorary. More medical men of this city will soon join this society.

This has been a means of bringing touchables and the Harijans together and thus help the removal of untouchability. Harijans are given free medical help while others are charged only one anna daily. The average attendance of the former is 30 per day and of the latter is 10. When the workers found that this dispensary was a great necessity of this locality. they have been striving hard to start similar centres in other parts of this city, inhabited by the Harijans.

The aim of the workers is to start a general hospital where Harijans will be admitted. Maternity Homes are equally essential. The Collector has kindly promised to give a suitable site for such a hospital at moderate rates The workers are shortly going to issue an appeal to Harijan sympathisers in India to help this cause.

About educational facilities to the Harijans, the workers have induced the Municipality to start night schools in Harijan localities. The Municipality has adopted a resolution to that effect and it will come into force very shortly.

Perfect 'Snaps' ...trifling cost

AGFA have brought the making of perfect snap-shots within the reach of everyone. Good pictures without fuss or bother; time and instantaneous exposures are easily taken by the most inexperienced person with the **New Agfa Box Camera.** The cost of this amazing new camera is only **Rs. 5.** It makes an ideal present.

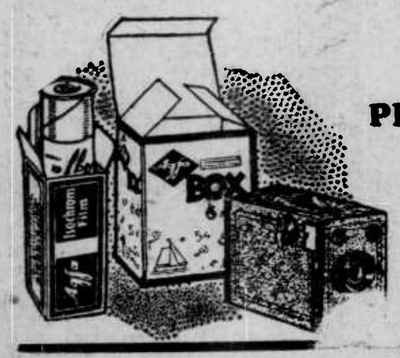
Agfa BOX CAMERA 44

and **Isochrom Film**
1300 H. & D.

You can more than double the power of the lens of any camera by using Isochrom Film. It has a speed three times faster than ordinary film.

A special anti-halation backing permits the taking of against-the-light pictures.

8 EXPOSURES AT THE PRICE OF 6



AGFA PHOTO CO.

P. O. Box 488, BOMBAY.
P. O. Box 9030, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 113, DELHI.
P. O. Box 329, MADRAS.

NEW VALUE IN COATINGS !

LONGER WEAR
NEW SMARTNESS
NEW FAST COLOURS
NEW ECONOMY PRICES

LAL MILL COATINGS are specially woven to give maximum lightness and coolness with maximum durability. In white and various shades of Grey and Buff. They do not crease easily and keep their shape well. There is no finer value—be sure to see them!

LAL MILL COATINGS

LAL MILLS DEPOT

Wholesale & Retail,
Ramwadi Corner,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

Latest Sports News

WIMBLEDON SEMI-FINAL

Wills-Moody Beats Krahwinckel

WIMBLEDON. July 6.

It was intensely hot at Wimbledon, to-day. In the semi-final of Women's singles, Wills-Moody beat Krahwinckel, 6—4 6—3—

Borotra and Grugnan beat Farquharson and Kirby 5/7, 3/6, 6/4, 6/3, 6/4.

Fourth Round Results:—

Joan Ridley and Pittman beat Nuthall and Whittings all 6/8, 8/6, 6/1.

Nuboi and Satoh beat Perry and Hughes 5/7, 6/3, 6/4, 1/6, 6/3.—Reuter's Special.

7—5

EXPECTATIONS UPSET.

Dorothy Round, the hardcourts champion, upset the expectations of the all-American final, beating Helen Jacobs in the semi-final after a great uphill struggle.

Jacobs was actually one set up, and led three one in the second, but she had to run and stand still after many long rallies.

The Girls were so exausted in the third set that they could hardly stand. Round dropped the racket and was unable to pick it up. She beckoned to the ball boy to her aid. Round drove stylishly, and volleyed occasionally, while Jacobs relied mainly on chop slices, but was astonishingly accurate with them.

Round meets in the final Wills-Moody who beat Krahwinckel.

Wills-Moody was definitely listless and lacked her customary fire, and speed, and won mainly on the German's errors.

Wills-Moody did a lot of running about in the first set but turned tables in the second.—Reuter.

DUDLEY'S LEAD IN OPEN GOLF

ST. ANDREWS, July 6.

Leaden skies with light rain and windy weather prevailed at St. Andrews, to-day. Dudley (America) at present leads with 141 (70 and 71); Horton Smith 146 (73 and 73); Hagen and Sarazen have not yet come in.

St. Andrews:—Hagen at present leads with 140, 68 and 72.

Dudley is second.

Sarazen with 145, (72 and 73) is third.—Reuter's Special.

Dorothy Round beat Helen Jacobs, 4—6; 6—4; 6—2.

Quarter-final:— Cramm and Krahwinckel (Germany) beat Maier and Ryan (Holders) 6—1, Reuter's Special.

HOCKEY IN MADRAS

Telegraph R. C. Beat Belgaum C. U.

MADRAS. July 6.

The Telegraph Recreation Club put up a remarkable fight today defeating the Belgaum Camp Union, by six goals to one, in the quarter-final of the M.C.C. Hockey Tournament. The play in the first half was keenly contested, there being left nothing to choose between the teams.

Starting at fast pace the Telegraphs broke the ice, through Murphy, off short corner, within ten minutes of the commencement, but Belgaum equalised, Babu Patel sending in a stinging shot five minutes later.

Exchanges ruled even for the rest of the period of the interval drawing with one goal all.

Resuming the Telegraphs spurted away in championlike form Blankley hitting through from fine centre, and Murphy consolidating the position notching the third a couple of minutes later.

From now on the Telegraphs launched repeated attacks and Belgaum losing the grip completely fell off, conceding three more points before time.—A. P.

POSITIVE FEAT OF ENGINEERING

How 12 Spanish Communists Escape From Jail

MADRID. (By Mail).

Twelve convicts have made a cleaver escape from Valencia Gaol.

From an empty house next door to the gaol, friends of the convicts made an underground passage which ran right under the prison and deep holes were made at each of the cells of the men who were to be freed.

The construction of the underground passage is described as a positive feat of engineering and the walls are even reinforced with cement to prevent them from collapsing.

The men, who are well known "red" extremists, have not yet been captured.—Reuter.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State U S. A., who created a sensation by delivering President Roosevelt's message to the World Economic Conference, torpedoing the stabilisation plan of the gold countries.

ID CELEBRATIONS AT HYDRABAD

Need For Good Organisation Of Muslims Urged

HYDERABAD (Dn.) July 6.

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed this evening when Id Me-lad (the birthday of the Holy Prophet Mohamed) was celebrated in all quarters of Hyderabad City.

The chief centre of attraction was the Mustafa Bazar where merchants of the locality organised a meeting under the Presidentship of Haji Nawab Faker Yar Bahadur, Secretary, Finance Department, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government.

Proceedings opened at 2 p.m. with prayers in Arabic and continued till 8-30 p.m. Thousands of Muslims gathered in a gaily decorated shamiana. H. E. H. the Nizam who was present on the occasion took his seat on the carpeted floor among the gathering.

There were no fewer than a dozen speakers including Moulvi Abdul Hamid Badawani, Secretary, Jamiatul-Ulema and Haji Nawab Bahadur Jung Bahadur, a prominent Jagirdar of the State. The various discourses related to the rise and spread of Islam, and the need for efficient organisation of Muslims for their moral and political uplift.—A. P.

UNSUITABLE TO LOCAL CONDITIONS

Shikarpur's Protest Against Drainage Taxes

(From A Correspondent).

SHIKARPUR, July 6.

Shikarpur is greatly agitated. It has protested against house drainage taxes being raised.

Dhakhiyana Panjabis met on 30th June and passed a resolution, condemning the imposition of new taxes, pleading economic depression and urging Government to reconsider their decision.

Goldsmiths strongly protest against the imposition of taxes which has been done disregarding public opinion, and urge withdrawal of sanction.

Cloth merchants deeply deplore the sanction, consider taxes unsuitable to local conditions and requests the Government to withdraw sanction.

Chittagong.—The D.T.S., A. B. Railway, Chittagong, wires: "Referring to my wire of the third instant through running between Damchara and Bandarkhal on the Hill station of the A. B. Railway was resumed on the 6th instant" —A. P.

Rawalpindi.—The D.T.S., N. W. Railway, Rawalpindi, wires: "Breaches between Tank and Manzai have been repaired and normal train service will be resumed by 18 hours to-day."—A. P.

STOP PRESS

COUNTY CRICKET

London, July 6.

The following are closing scores in the First Class Cricket matches which commenced yesterday:—

Sussex vs Lancashire—Sussex 421 (Jas Langridge 125, H Parks 51). Lancashire 249 for eight (Tyldesley 94).

Essex vs Derbyshire—Derby 443 Townsend 151, Smith six for 112). Essex 262 for eight (Pope 54, Nichols 79 not out).

Northamptonshire vs Somerset—Northants 364 (Jupp 121, Wellard six for 105). Somerset 220 (Wellard 61). Northans 20 for one.

Hampshire vs Warwickshire—Hants 260 and 20 for three. Warwick 268 (Croom 78, Kilner 80, Creese four for 16).—Reuter's Special.

513 DEATHS IN PAST WEEK

Bombay Health Report: Over 30 Per Cent Of Infantile Mortality

The following is the report of the health of Bombay during the week ending 1st July 1933:—

The total mortality 513 was 17 less than in the last week; the death rate registered was 23.0 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the corresponding week of 1932 was 359 and death rate 16.1 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1928-1932 was 433 and death rate 18.3.

Out of the total deaths, 152 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, Small-pox caused 14 attacks and 10 deaths. Cholera caused 1 attack imported from Pandharpur but there was no death and Plague was absent. The number of death from Typhoid was 5.

The number of live births registered during the week was 553 which compares favourably with that for the corresponding week of 1932, viz., 505 and the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1928-1932) viz. 436.

SARAT BOSE FOR KURSEONG

CALCUTTA. July 6.

Sarat C. Bose, state prisoner, who had gone on ten days' leave to Cuttack to see his ailing father returned to Calcutta this morning and proceeded by Darjeeling Mail to Kurseong where he has been allowed to reside with his family.—A. P.

"BOGUS" CAWNPORE LABOUR CONFERENCE

Pt. Hitaishi Exposes Organisers' Tactics And Protests Against President's Abusive Language Against Congress

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, July 4.

Pandemonium prevailed in the Open Session of the Labour Conference held here on Sunday when the president began abusing Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress in his presidential speech at the Parade Bazaar grounds and Pt. Jagdamba Prasad Hitaishi protested against it and decided to leave the meeting.

Pt. Hitaishi stated that the whole of the so-called Conference was a pretext of some people who wanted to come into limelight without doing any real work for the masses and who wanted to occupy seats in the Legislatures in the name of the workers and peasants of these provinces. He explained how the election of office-bearers was an altogether bogus affair, himself having been elected an assistant secretary without his consent or his knowledge. He resigned his secretaryship then and there.

PT. HITAISHI'S STATEMENT

In the course of a statement he issued, Pt. Hitaishi says:—

On Saturday I was simply astonished to read a handbill convening a conference at the Parade grounds, as it was convened in the name of Maulana Hazrat Mohani and a few others including my name also. I did not give my signatures to convene any such conference, and I deplore the conduct of those responsible for this kind of misuse of my name.

DECISION TO WALK-OUT.

Being altogether unaware of the nature of the organisation, and its aims and objects, I attended the Subjects' Committee meeting to know something about it. In the evening, I attended the Open Session also. I am in perfect agreement with the views and programme of work suggested by Hasrat Sahet in his address as Chairman of the Reception Committee. He was followed by the president-elect Dr. Kunwar Mohammad Ashraf, Bar-at-Law, who delivered his presidential address extempore. In this speech of his, he used such abusive language against the Congress, that I could not bear it for long. I think no self-respecting gentleman could either utter such abuse or hear the same, at least, from the Chair of President. I, therefore, decided to protest and 'walk out.'

NOTHING SHORT OF TREACHERY

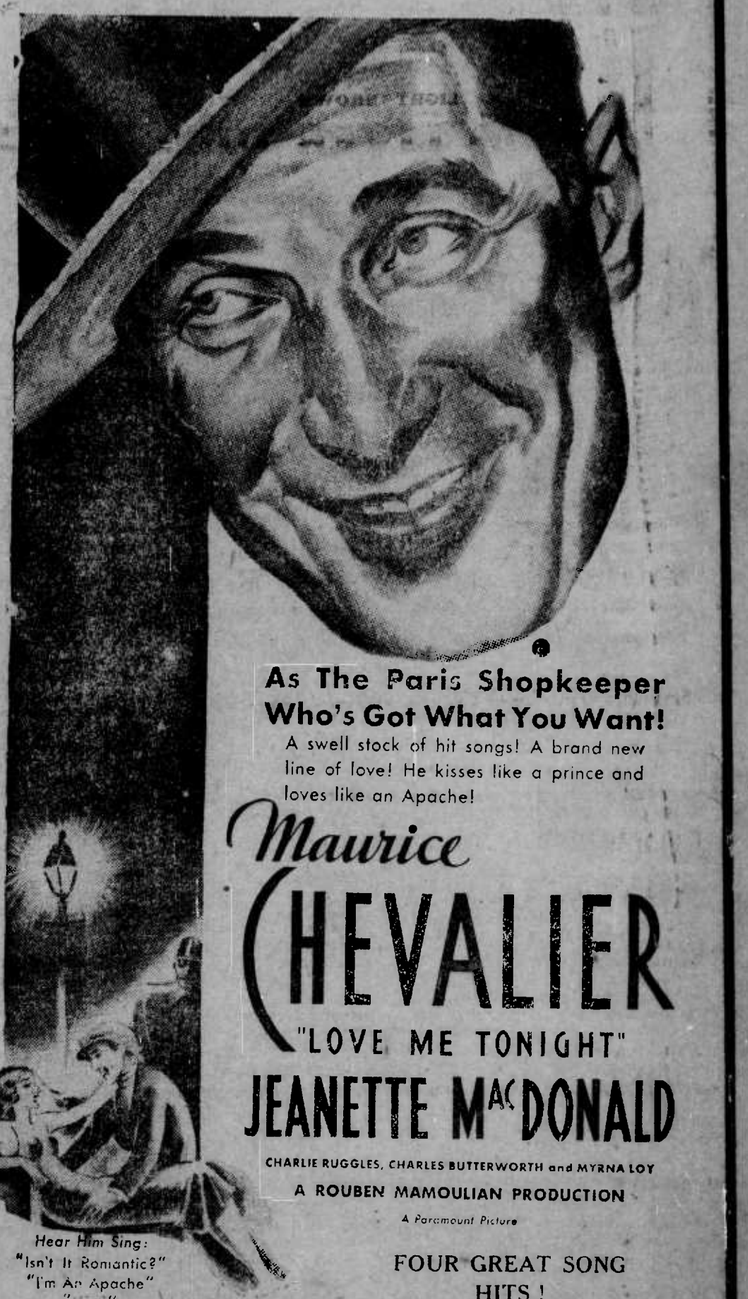
At this critical juncture in the history of our Motherland, I think it is nothing shurt of treachery and betrayal of the country to do or say against the Congress, the only organisation in the country which has done or is doing anything for her emancipation.

No sooner had I risen to go, when Maulana Hasrat realised the president's mistake and regretted that he had used words that ought not to have been uttered. On the president's assurance that he would not repeat the same thing I consented at his request not to leave the meeting. So, I took my seat.

In the end, I must say that if the policy for the Farty or Conference, whatever it is, remains the same as chalked out by the President, it is doubtful if it would be a success.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY 3-30; 6-30 & 10 P. M. TO-DAY



As The Paris Shopkeeper Who's Got What You Want!

A swell stock of hit songs! A brand new line of love! He kisses like a prince and loves like an Apache!

Maurice CHEVALIER

"LOVE ME TONIGHT"

JEANETTE MacDONALD

CHARLIE RUGGLES, CHARLES BUTTERWORTH and MYRNA LOY

A ROUBEN MAMOULIAN PRODUCTION

A Paramount Picture

Hear Him Sing:
"Isn't It Romantic?"
"I'm An Apache"
"....."

FOUR GREAT SONG HITS !

'LOVE ME TO-NIGHT', 'I AM AN APACHE'.
'ISN'T IT ROMANTIC', 'MIMI'.

Fresh Rioting In Bengal Village

One Mail Runner Killed And Three Others Including A Zemindar Seriously Injured In Beldanga

BERHAMPORE, July 6.

One mail runner from Saktipur was killed and three other persons including a young Zamindar were seriously injured as a result of recrudescence of communal trouble in the village of Beldanga early this morning.

As a result of the fresh outbreak of rioting no mails from that part of the District arrived Berhampore to-day.

The trouble started on July 4th over the question of music before. Mosque when a police sub-inspector was seriously injured and mob was dispersed after police opening fire.

PLIGHT OF VILLAGERS.

Latest reports from the affected area show that a village called Nowpukhuria inhabited mostly by Hindus has been burnt while another adjoining village was looted. Besides these three villages, several other adjoining villages are also reported to have been affected.

In addition to the strong police force stationed in the troubled area a small contingent of military has been despatched which is now patrolling the affected area. So far no arrests have been made. Although the exact number of casualties is not known, it is stated that the number is not very great.

The police sub-inspector who was injured on the first day of rioting is making satisfactory progress.—A. P.

RIOTING SPREADS

14 Muslims Arrested And Brought To Berhampur

LATER.

Latest reports indicate that in addition to Beldanga, the villages of Nowpookhuria, Andiran, Hassanpur and Husumpur are also affected.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Presidency Range arrived in Beldanga yesterday. Fourteen Mahomedans who were arrested at Beldanga have been brought here.

People in the locality are in a state of panic but every endeavour is being made to prevent disturbances from spreading.—A. P.

COMMISSIONER FOR RIOT AREA

CALCUTTA, July 6.

The Commissioner of Presidency Division left for Berhampore this afternoon to visit the riot area.—A. P.

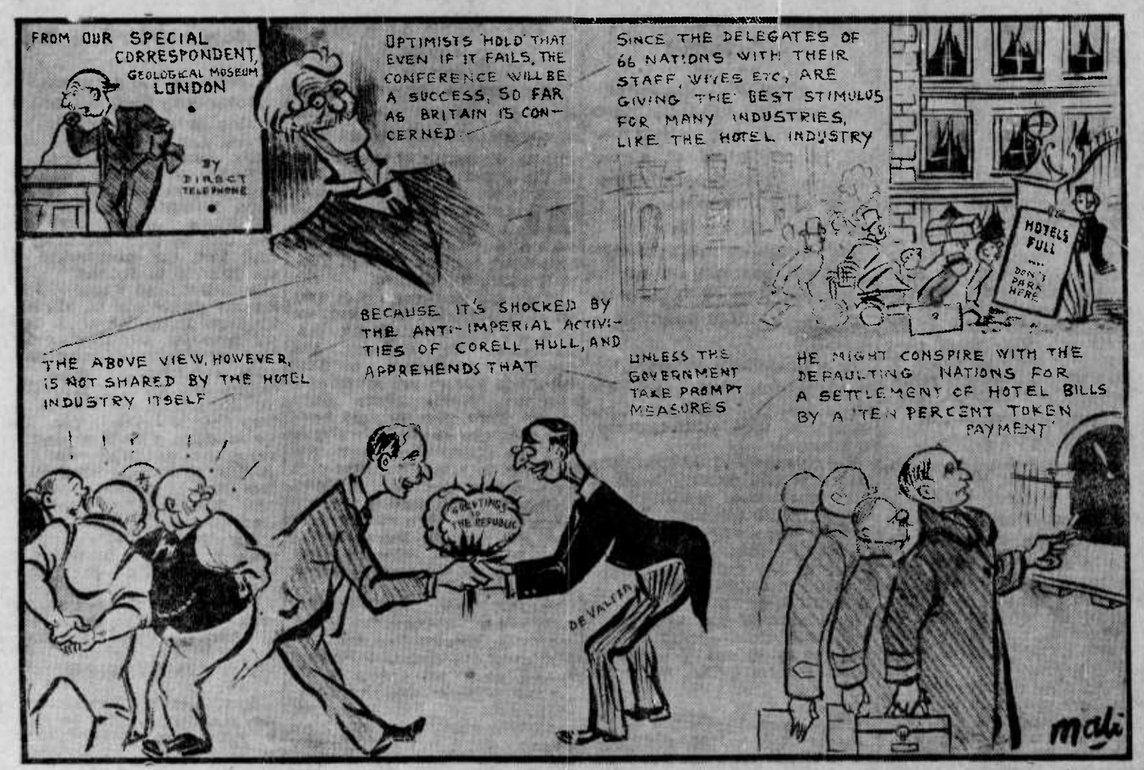
BEZWADA MUNICIPALITY

Adjournment Motion In Madras Council

OOTACAMUND, July 6.

A motion for adjournment has been tabled in connection with the forthcoming meeting of the Madras Legislative Council to discuss the Government order superseding the Bezwada Municipal Council and appointing a Tahsildar as a special officer.—A. P.

LONDON HOTEL-KEEPERS GET NERVOUS


FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM LONDON
BY DIRECT TELEPHONE
OPTIMISTS HOLD THAT EVEN IF IT FAILS, THE CONFERENCE WILL BE A SUCCESS, SO FAR AS BRITAIN IS CONCERNED
SINCE THE DELEGATES OF 66 NATIONS WITH THEIR STAFF, WIVES ETC, ARE GIVING THE BEST STIMULUS FOR MANY INDUSTRIES, LIKE THE HOTEL INDUSTRY
HOTELS FULL
THE ABOVE VIEW, HOWEVER, IS NOT SHARED BY THE HOTEL INDUSTRY ITSELF
BECAUSE IT'S SHOCKED BY THE ANTI-IMPERIAL ACTIVITIES OF CORELL HULL, AND APPREHENDS THAT
UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT TAKE PROMPT MEASURES
HE MIGHT CONSPIRE WITH THE DEFAULTING NATIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT OF HOTEL BILLS BY A TEN PERCENT TOKEN PAYMENT
GREETINGS TO THE REPUBLIC
DE VALERA
mali

NEXT BEST TO KHADI

Madura Supports Handloom Cloth Made Of Indian Mill Yarn

MADURA, July 5.

With a view to encouraging the industrial regeneration of the country and defining exactly the term "Swadeshi" a representative conference of the Congress leaders, prominent merchants and millowners was held here on the 2nd instant. Mr. K. Bashyam, Advocate, Madras, presiding. A number of Swadeshi workers and "Buy Indian Leaguers" were present.

The Conference resolved that wide propaganda should be undertaken in the first place in favour of handloom cloth made of certified Indian mill yarn as the next best to Khadi. Local handloom cloth is favoured more than an Indian mill-made cloth while greater encouragement is given to the spinning mills. Steps are to be taken, to persuade the present spinning and weaving mills to set apart a sufficient portion of the output of their yarn for sale for the use of handloom weavers. The Tamil Nadu Swadeshi Certifying Board will be the Provincial Organisation for the Tamil Nadu for this purpose and to work out this programme and also to investigate into the practical working of a central Marketting Board for the whole presidency.—A. P.

PUNJAB COMMUNAL FORMULA

Council Which Sits In Assembly Buildings Will Discuss Draft

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 6.

Now that the president of the Assembly has given permission to the Punjab Legislative Council to hold its session in the Assembly Chamber, plans for the session are being pushed forward. The Council Secretariat will shortly move to the Assembly buildings. Though it was originally stated that the session was not being called to consider the Punjab communal formula, it is becoming daily apparent that one of the chief hopes centring round the session is to have a chance of putting the formula up before the Council.

The formula will be embodied in the form of a recommendation to the Governor-in-Council and will be moved by a non-official member on behalf of the signatories who are expected to belong to various groups.

FINAL DRAFT NOT YET READY

The final draft in this connection has not yet been made, especially as to whether the formula will contain reference only to the electoral system or also to the understanding regarding public services in the Punjab and communal proportion in the future ministeries of the province.

It is hoped that if the formula makes appeal to an overwhelming majority of the non-official members of the Council, it will be cabled to London for consideration by the Joint Committee.

Very lively debate is however anticipated.

MR. ALBERT SCHWARZ DEAD

Treasurer Of Theosophical Society For 25 Years

MADRAS, July 5.

Mr. Albert Schwarz, Treasurer of the Theosophical Society for the last 25 years died on Monday at his home in Switzerland. He was recovering from a severe operation but heart-failure supervened.

Mr. Schwarz was for several years manager of Wolkart Brothers, Colombo, and retired from that position to come to Adyar and assist Dr. Annie Besant when she became President of the Theosophical Society. His gifts to the Society, to the Panchama Schools founded by Col. Olcott, to the Theosophical College at Madanapalle and other institutions amounted to nearly two lakhs.—A. P.

AUSTRALIAN FLYER AT HESTON

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 6.

Ulm, the Australian flyer who left Rome at 6 a.m. after a 1,300-mile hop from Aleppo, yesterday, is expected at Heston aerodrome at 3 p.m.

MADRAS BUS STRIKE CONTINUES

Move For Amicable Settlement

MADRAS, July 6.

The City bus strike situation is unchanged. A second ballot was taken to-day when nearly 300 strikers voted for the continuance of the strike, until their grievances were redressed.

A meeting of the bus owners was held to-day when a committee was formed to consider ways and means to bring about an amicable settlement.—A. P.

COTTON-GROWERS' CONFERENCE POSTPONED

OOTACAMUND, July 6.

Professor Ranga wires that owing to the Poona Conference, the Cotton Growers Conference arranged at Madras has been postponed to 22nd July.—A. P.

PUNJAB COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

Agreement Reached Among Leaders Still A Guarded Secret ?

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 5.

I understand that a non-official member will move a resolution in the forthcoming Punjab Legislative Council when it meets at the end of the month regarding the Punjab Communal Settlement.

The session itself is being convened mainly to consider the non-offical business and as such the Punjab Government will only be too glad to accommodate discussion of the resolution aimed at securing the debate on the formula reached among the leaders.

The text of the agreement is still kept a guarded secret but I have reasons in stating that about the 20th instant, it will be officially made public. Perhaps, His Excellency Sir Herbert Emerson in his first address to the Council since his appointment as Governor of the Punjab will make pointed reference to the subject.

ITALIAN ARMADA REACHES ICELAD

REYKJAVIK, July 5.

Italian Armada arrived here at 4-55 p.m.—Reuter.

LONG DELAY DUE TO BAD WEATHER?

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

REYKJAVIK, July 6.

Bad weather continues to dog the Italian flying boat which probably will be delayed here several days before setting out on a 1,500-mile hop to Cartwright, Labrador.

General Balbo said that owing to fog the fleet was uying blind for over 100 miles before reaching the coast of Iceland.

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

THAT GREAT MARKETING BOOK IS OUT ! ! !

INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK & DIRECTORY 1933

That big 1000-page Volume which gives you all facts-figures and informations concerning buying, selling and marketing district by district throughout India.

And an elaborate CLASSIFIED TRADE DIRECTORY of over 15000 addresses of traders in every market.

Here is a Big increase over the last year's edition, yet the price remains the same RS. 5, POSTAGE EXTRA.

Publishers: INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT., Shambazar, Calcutta.

ALSO AVAILABLE OF: TARAPOREVALA, Fort, Bombay.

WHAT ABOUT YOUR LIFE INSURANCE ?

Insure now with a purely swadeshi company, financially safe and sound, efficiently managed and sympathetic to its policy-holders. WESTERN INDIA OF SATARA is such a company. Life Fund Rs. 35,19,000 Reserve: Rs. 6,37,000. Bonus per thousand per year Rs. 25 Whole Life, and Rs. 20 Endowment. Best opportunity for agency-workers. Apply:

Manager.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD., SATARA.

SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRY

DUCKBACK (Regtd.)

WATERPROOFS

BEST BY TEST

Buy New Goods at Factory Prices, Rs. 5; 6|8; 8; 9|8; 10|8; 12|8; 20 and up. Special Rates for Dealers. Free Illus. Catalogue.

BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS, LTD.,

(The Pioneer Waterproof and only Rubberproofing Factory in India).

Head Office and Factory:—Ballygunge, Calcutta (Phone Park 605).

Show rooms:—CALCUTTA, (1) 12 Chowringhee, (2) 86 College Street (Y.M.C.A., Bldg.), (3) Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Bhowanipur, (Opposite Jagu Babu Bazar).

BOMBAY BRANCH:—367, HORNBY ROAD, (FORT, BOMBAY).

WIN £300 IN CASH PRIZES

HELD IN TRUST BY OUR BANKERS

There is NO ENTRANCE FEE

The enthusiastic reception of our recent "FIFTEENS" Competition (the lucky winners of which are given below) encourages us to offer you another chance to WIN A BIG CASH PRIZE, FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF THE SECRET DOOR.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO.

Can you find the combination that will open the gateway to wealth? We give you a clue. There are nine squares on the door and two numbers are already in their correct places. Can you take the remaining numbers, 14, 16, 18, 20, 26, 28, 30, and place them in the empty squares so that each row will total 66, up and down, across and diagonally, eight different ways?

TRY IT NOW. A little of your leisure may bring you a BIG CASH PRIZE.

£10 EXTRA AT ONCE

will be paid, in cash, to the first competitor who will qualify before Sept. 20th 1933. and still be eligible for the £300 Prizes.

FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE RULES TO WIN

1. Reproduce, on a sheet of plain paper, the problem, together with your solution. Write your name (Mr., Mrs. or Miss) and address, together with the name of this paper, in the upper right-hand corner.
2. Every competitor will be notified personally of the number of points obtained and will be asked to make a small purchase from our catalogue under the Sterling Iron-Clad Guarantee of MONEY REFUNDED if the goods are not absolutely satisfactory. Post Free in Great Britain and Ireland.
3. INDEPENDENT JUDGES, in no way connected with Sterling Textiles, Ltd., will make the final awards. Their names, together with a copy of their decision, will be sent to all qualified contestants, who, by entering, agree to abide by their decision.
4. No Sterling Textiles Ltd. Employees are eligible.
5. Two Thousand (2,000) points, or the nearest, win the First Prize, and are allotted as follows:—
   1,500 points for correct solution.
   475 points for qualifying (see Rule 2).
   25 points for general appearance and presentation of your solution.

Contest closes on Sept. 30th, 1933.

FIRST PRIZE £200

2nd Prize £50 3rd Prize £15
4th Prize £5
5th to 9th £3 each
10th to 24th £1 each

WINNERS OF "FIFTEENS" COMPETITION

FIRST £200 Miss Mai Davey, Castlerea, Ireland.
Second £50 Hassan Ali Ibrahim, Turabi, Sudan.
Third £15 P. K. Keshavan Nair, Nilgiris, S. India.
Fourth £5 N. Botham, P. O., Willoughbys, S. Rhodesia.

SOME PREVIOUS PRIZEWINNERS

£250 F. Mashiter, 39 Blades Street, Lancaster.
£200 Rale Simons, 117 Stepney Green, London.
£100 J. Russell, 56 Strathcona Drive, Glasgow.
£200 P. Pobgee, P.O., Ewhurst, Surrey.
£200 H. Reynaud, Burma, India.

OVER £4,000 in cash already paid out in prizes for similar contests.

ANSWER TO-DAY!

STERLING TEXTILES LTD (Dept. A) 7 8 SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, LONDON, W.C.2

English M.P.s In India And Indian M.P.s At Westminster

Col. Wedgwood Suggests Plan To Break Down "Caste-Bar" Between Europeans & Indians

"To have English M.P.s in India and Indian M.P.s at Westminster is the best safeguard," in the opinion of Col. Wedgwood.

He says: I want to stop two things—the rule of India by the Princes and the rich, and the permanent division of India into Hindu and Muslim by communal electorates. If this White Paper goes through, there will be no more hope of a free democracy or of union. All economic issues will be obscured by Nationalist and religious platforms and dope. The rich and powerful see in this scheme the triumph of authority. I see in it the death of libe An Assembly so chosen will never reform itself, never educate the 'lower orders', or let them share in Swaraj. The hands of the poor are bound for ever.

And there is just one thing want made possible—the breaking down of caste and snobbery. Not merely the caste between Indians, but the caste-bar betwe European and Indian. Superiority on the one hand and inferiority complex on the other.

FUTILE PAPER SAFEGUARDS.

I see a way of stopping the White Paper, and of breaking at least that caste which divides European and Indian—turning one into Hitlers and bullies and destroying the other's self-respect. The way is to have English M.P.s at Delhi and Indian M.P.s at Westminster—no more officials but colleagues and partners. Paper safeguards are offensive and futile and arouse troubles and misunderstanding. Here is a safeguard which is a mutual honour and which produces both understanding and respect.

The main virtue of the British House of Commons is that we break utterly the castes of t rich and the poor inside these doors. When I can 'rag' an Indian as I can 'rag' all Members here, and when the Indian can 'rag' me, and both sides see in it just a compliment and no insult, only then shall we have broken the worst caste. Just the same spirit and interchange of wit, experience and brian will in time destroy the other caste barriers. The sole condition is that equality which we get (alone in England) in Parliament.

ACTRESS DIVORCES BARONET HUSBAND

Lady Frances Mary Hyde Lindsay-Hogg (Frances Doble, the actress) was granted a decree nisi in the London Divorce Court in mall week on the ground of the misconduct of her husband, Sir Anthony Henry Lindsay-Hogg, Bart., with a woman whose name was not mentioned.

The suit was not defended.

The marriage was on Dec. 16, 1929, at St. Hargaret's, Westminster, and there is one child.

According to Lady Lindsay-Hogg's case, she and her husband were not happy because of his ill-treatment of her. In July, 1932, she was granted a judicial separation with an order for the custody of the child.

She had no communication from Sir Anthony from that time until early this year, when she received from him a letter dated Jan. 27, 1932, in which a hotel bill was enclosed.

Hops and Malt In body-building proportion

Vitamins add Stamina

Available in Dark-Green as well as White Bottles of 27 oz. capacity.

"S" BEER
infuses that sense of well-being

STOP THAT COLD
Quickly-Surely

Don't let a cold get the best of you. Fight it energetically with Listerine Antiseptic. Gargle every two hours with Listerine, full strength, and you will give nature powerful aid in restoring normal health.

Listerine is effective against colds because it destroys 98% of the germs in the mouth and throat. Yet Listerine is absolutely harmless to delicate membranes and has a clean, pleasant taste.

KILLS 200,000,000 GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

LISTERINE
ANTISEPTIC

REVITALISING BOILED FISH

Miracle Refuses To Materialise

DURBAN, (By Mail.)

Claiming to revitalise a cooked fish an Indian gave a demonstration before a crowd of several thousands of his compatriots and others at the Hindu Temple a Cavendish, near Durban.

Such things were done in ancient India, and this son of the Orient was prepared to prove the truth of the Hindu Scriptures in Cavendish.

As a preliminary, he issued circulars to this effect, and the crowd that responded was large enough to need police guidance and control.

The first part of the ceremony was performed on the banks of the Umhlatuzana, and under th specially-erected "Pahdal" (ca py) sat the devotees. There was the usual cleansing ceremony, and gradually each man began to move in frenzy, possessed, was said, by the gods.

The leader of the band, uttering incantations, dipped a ja into the water and then covered it with a cloth, his colleagues calling out that a fish had been caught.

There were signs of life in the jar, the cloth lid being disturbed as if the fish's tail was beating against it. The vessel was put over burning camphor and fish was then stated to be cooked for the feasting of the gods.

Now the march began to the temple grounds. The receptacle containing the sacrifice was reverently borne on the head of the chief devotee, who was followed by a huge concourse of Indians—men, women and children. All collected to see the revelation, the miracle of Soobramoniam, the fish god.

The final ceremonies were performed under a canopy, near which was a ditch in which the fish had come back to life. Several thousand pairs of eyes were now directed on the chief priest and many present bowed in adoration at the scene which they to behold.

The devotees were getting ready for the last act. The priest with the vessel containing the fish suddenly-tilted the vessel into the ditch and out it ran—only water.

"The fish has flown to the gods", was his answer to the sceptics. But nobody felt at all satisfied.

HINDU MURDERS MUSLIM MISTRESS

Judge Disagrees With Assessor's Verdict And Awards Life Sentence

Mr. A. S. R. Chari, District and Sessions Judge, Kolar Division, deilivered judgment on June 29 in a case in which one Venkatappa took his trial on a charge of murdering Mahboob Bee, a Muslim woman. The prosecution alleged that the accused on the 19th January last struck the deceased with a chopper in her mother's house at Jaderi in Kolar taluk, whither she had gone to live leaving the accused with whom she was living for about 8 months prior to the occurrence, having left her husband owing to the "spell" cast on her by the accused and that the accused attempted to commit suicide after fatally wounding the deceased.

Three of the assessors found the accused not guilty while one said that the accused was guilty. His Honour disagreed with the opinion of the majority and found the accused "guilty" of murder. The The Court, however, remarked that there was evidence to show that while the accused was a social out-caste among his own people, the mother of the deceased was being taken to task by her co-religionists and she was subsequently insisting on the accused geeting himself converted to Islam and married to the deceased abandoning his visits to her altogether and that this proposal in the eyes of the accused appeared perhaps adding insult to injury, with the likelihood of inflaming his passions against the deceased. The accused must have committed the act in a moment of frenzy and despair, shunned as he was by his own folk and goaded to become a Muslim on the other. In the circumstances the Court thought that a sentence of transportation for life would meet the ends of justice and sentenced the accused accordingly.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

HONGKONG BANS SING-SONG GIRLS

Many Luxurious Restaurants Likely To Close Down

Lean times in Hongkong do not affect the pleasure seeking scions of opulent families who are worried by the closing in the autumn of the singsong houses at West Point (a local suburb). Two years ago Hongkong had 3,500 first class sing-song girls, but now the number is reduced to barely 700. This figure includes those in Yaumati across the harbour.

When the sing-song girls gave up their business in accordance with the requirement of the local authorities, the imposing and luxurious restaurants at West Point will also go out of business, says the "North China Daily News." They cater to tired business men who go there for dinner and late supper after 9 p.m. and send for their favourite sing-song girls—a usual pastime in China. If the tired businessmen can no longer send for their favorite girls they will not take the trouble to go to West Point which is some distance from the business center of the Colony.

PROHIBITION DISAPPROVED

Chinese in Hongkong are of the unanimous opinion that the prohibition of the sing-song business is ill advised particularly during the present trade slump in Hongkong. Although business is not good, it is pointed out that this Colony has plenty of pleasure seeking people who want to spend their evening amidst hilarious and enjoyable surroundings such as the gay bright lights of West Point the local Montmartre.

If the sing-song girls are deprived of their calling, the West, Point restaurants will suspend business. Millions of dollars are invested in these restaurants which are houses in fine modern buildings with lifts, plumbing system and plenty of electric fans. Their cuisine is excellent.

After the restaurants close these cement concrete building will be left to decay. They cannot be used as residential houses or office buildings, as West Point is not suitable for any of these purposes. Neither can they be used as godowns, as the adjacent warehouses are only half filled.

SHARKS FINS SUFFER.

With the coming exodus of the sing-song girls and liquidation of the restaurants, sellers of sharks fins are facing a gloomy future. West Point restaurants always serve sharks fins as a first course but since they will soon be closed there will be no demand for these expensive sea delicacies.

Department stores selling silk goods, perfumes, jewellery cosmetics will also be affected. Sing-song girls are good customers of these stores whose business is decreasing on account of the diminishing number of professional beauties. They are looking for berths elsewhere. Some have already gone to Canton or Macao to continue their business while others plan to leave for shum Chun, which is fast growing as a pleasure resort for Hongkong residents. It can be reached by train in half an hour.

ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

Appeal To Muslims For Support

His Eminence Syed Amina Hasan, the Grand Mufti of Palestine, and His Excellency Mohamad Ali Pashi, Ex-Minister of the Egyptian Government arrived in Bombay on Monday with the Palestine Delegation. They have jointly issued the following statement:—

"We have come here to secure the help of the Muslims of India for the founding of a University, which we have in view near the "Aska" Mosque in Palestine. It is our ambition that this University should be the fountain-head of Islamic culture and we hope that students after completing their studies there will go out into the world, dessiminate their knowledge in their different walks of life and show to the world the essence of Islam i.e. its teaching. The teaching of Arabic language and of the Quran will be the special features of this University.

NOT POLITICAL.

Our mission in India is not political. We have no intention of interferring with the politics of this country, Egypt or any Islamic country. Our chief aim is to get the help of our brothers here, so that our ideal of cementing the differences of people with the bond of brotherhood will come within the fold of possibility. We appeal to the Muslim Princes and to the rich and the poor alike to come forward and help us in the completion of this sacred mission, and we believe that it is their religions, social and moral duty to do so.—A. P.

FRIDAY PRAYERS IN LONDON

Permanent Place Being Acquired In East End

(From A Correspondent.)

It has long been felt that the holding of Friday prayers at Woking and at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, which is in the West End of London, does not meet with the needs of our brethren living in the East End. The Woking Mission has been now able to meet this long felt need with the co-operation of the Muslims in London.

It is arranged that Friday Prayers should also be offered at 189 High Street Poplar, E 14, at the house of Mr. Ghulam Nabi. The Trust is taking steps to acquire a permanent place for prayers and religious instructions for the Muslim children in the East End of London. Mr. Walter Williams, who is an architect has drawn up plans for the building of suitable house in the East End at a very moderate cost. The Hon. Col. Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan has promised co-operation. During the last two months Mr. Sanaullah has been conducting the Friday prayers whereas the Imam of the Mosque Woking has been devoting his time to the Prayers in the East End of London.

CONVERSAZIONE.

Apart from Sunday lectures it has also been decided to arrange a conversazione every Thursday at 45, Bassett Road London W 10 at 8 p.m. where Islam and other current topics are discussed. The Woking authorities are now trying to find some suitable place in the heart of London to arrange evening lectures.

MUSLIM CHILDREN.

Children born in New Muslim families was a pressing problem for the Woking authorities. They grow up as Christians or at least unfamiliar with their religious traditions. However, through the kind co-operation of Mr. Sanaullah and Mr. Babonan the Imam of the Mosque Woking has been able to start an Arabic class for children every Sunday at 5 p.m. at 23 Frien Road, S. E. 24. Already five children are taught and can read the prayer in Arabic.

Not Crisis But World Transformation

No Chance Of Going Back To Conditions Which Existed Before, Says Noted Feminist

At the annual meeting of the British Commonwealth League, which was held in mall week at Friends' House, Euston Road, delegates were present from half a dozen Australian organisations and some from Canada, South Africa, and India. But for the first time since the league was formed the women of England were in the majority.

Mrs. Corbett-Ashby, president of the league, in her address, said that if the threatened onward march of dictatorships under various names were to be checked it could only be done by a severe self-discipline on the part of individuals to fit themselves for the responsibilities of democratic government.

"The Governments in different countries have been blinding us by talking of a world crisis," she said. "This is not a crisis. It is a world transformation and there is no chance of going back to the condition which existed before. We are not going back We shall have to go on. We shall have to accept present conditions for some years to come We shall have to give up some of our most cherished ideas.

"The theory of national sovereignty must go unless we are prepared to accept complete national isolation with a mediaeval standard of ignorance and poverty. Unless we can rise above narrow particularism and widen our circles I believe we shall be handing on to our children nothing but failure and misery."

EMPIRE'S EXPERIMENT

She believed the gift of the British Empire to the world today must be in the experiment it was making in mutual understanding and co-operation in the countries within its borders. If the Empire were thus used as a training ground the fact that its people were accustomed to work together would enable it to play a leading part in the development of a world-wide co-operation.

Speaking of the reaction against women participating in public affairs that was showing itself all over the world, Mrs. Corbett-Ashby said nothing had shocked women here more than the land-slide in Germany and the reaction against women in that country which eighteen years ago had declared perfect equality between men and women. In these eighteen years an avalanche of social legislation had been brought in by the women members of the Parliament where there were as many as forty women at a time. The treatment of women in Germany to-day was a tragedy; it was also a warning to women in this and other countries.

Mrs. Corbett-Ashby spoke of the tremendous and spreading theory of the State as the determining factor in life able to impose its will on individuals to establish complete control over spiritual values, and to impose any creed it liked on the people. This challenging thing had not yet reached Great Britain or any part of the Empire but the contagion was gaining ground.

Men had lost confidence in themselves and in their ability to solve the immense problems with which they were confronted. The Disarmament Conference, going on month after month, seemed to resolve itself into the question whether men could deliberately lay aside weapons of terrible destruction and decide not to prostitute the marvellous inventions of science to the destruction of civilisation. They had to make a spiritual choice.

The Air Ministry has appointed an independent committee under the chairmanship of Lord Gorell, all members of which have extensive air experience. They will consider the regulations governing private flying.

A relaxation of the existing regulations is held in the latter quarters to be desirable as a stimulus to the use of the air as being safe, in view of the development in the science of flying.—Reuter.

"What! Only 7 annas a yard!"

IT does sound amazing. Smart cotton dress materials in the very latest designs—gay stripes and checks, plain grounds in delicate pastel shades—all washable and guaranteed fadeless!

Yet there's nothing surprising about it to those who already know the remarkable values offered by Edsu Fabrics: modern management and up-to-date mills make it possible to sell most attractive fabrics at amazingly low prices.

And there are many other bargains to be had in the Edsu shops. Sheets, towels, table cloths etc.—just look at the few samples listed on the right.

★ SHOP BY POST!
Samples Free, from
Dept. B.C. 32A P. O. Box 168, Bombay

DINING Table Cloths—damask design. 65" x 74" Rs. 2/13/6 each. 65"x94" Rs. 3/9/- each. 65" x 102" Rs. 3/13/- each.

SHEETING of incomparable quality. 54" wide As. 10/3 per yard. 68" wide As. 13/3 per yd. 80" wide Re. 1/- per yd.

AFTERNOON Tea Cloths 50" square, with woven stripe borders, Re. 1/2 each, also 45" sq. Re. 1/- each. Napkins to match 18x18" Rs. 2/3/3, and 16"x16" Re. 2/2 per dozen.

CASEMENT Cloth for window curtains, chair covers, etc. Heavy, and guaranteed sun-proof. Really remarkable value—54" at Re. 1/1 per yard. 68" at Re. 1/5.

EDSU Fabrics

HEAVY LONG LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK

Forecast Of Favourable Weather In The West

SOME SELLING ON REACTION THEORY

Speculative Confidence Impaired

The Government Acreage report on July 8th is likely to show some increase. Present private indications range from 5 to 10 per cent, increase.

The feeble response to the acreage reduction plan is now likely to disturb the general sentiment of the market.

The Government is now in favour of curtailing speculation which would probably be done by checking decline in dollar.

There exists a large speculative long interest in the market which renders the situation technically weak.

Forecast of rains over the Western Belt induced heavy long liquidation in the New York market on Wednesday.

Anticipated failure of acreage reduction plan is impairing speculative confidence and most of the professionals are expected to throw off holdings before the official acreage report.

Bombay, July 6.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 14 points on higher sterling and strong Liverpool advices. The opening level was the highest for the day as there was heavy long liquidation throughout the session influenced by favourable Western Belt weather forecast. There was some selling on reaction theory and in the absence of any important buying prices declined 43 points from the opening level. Towards the close there was scattered covering which resulted in a small rally of 6 points from the lowest level and the market closed weak at a decline of 19 to 23 points. Spot cotton prices closed 15 points lower at 10.25c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market opened easy on increased selling pressure and closed at a decline of 25 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 21 points at 10.17c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 4 points. There was scattered buying which rallied prices. In the afternoon there was increased selling on easier New York advices and the market closed at a decline of 12 to 13 points.

ACREAGE REPORT.

The market is getting ready to receive the official acreage report which will released on Saturday the 8th instant. Both New York and New Orleans markets will close before the receipt of the report and its effect will be known on Monday. The Chicago cotton market will remain open after the receipt of the acreage report.

The acreage report is expected to show some increase in the total area under cotton cultivation at present as compared with last year. Private reports indicate an increase of 5 to 10 per cent and to this extent the report can be taken as discounted. Any variation from the average expectation is likely to have effect on the course of cotton prices.

FEEBLE RESPONSE.

The U. S A. Government acreage reduction plan looks like receiving a feeble response from cotton growers. The recent rise in cotton prices induced farmers to change their attitude. The result of the Government plan will not be known for some time and the official acreage report will in no way a reliable guide to the crop.

SENTIMENT DISTURBED.

However, the change in the attitude of cotton growers has disturbed the general sentiment. There is a general desire in the market to liquidate speculative holdings before the report as the technical position of the market is weak. Considerable nervousness so prevails and it remains to be seen what action the American Government takes to maintain present prices. The near future of the market mostly depends upon condition of the crop in the West Belt where drought is doing serious damage. If the forecast of favourable weather proves correct with sufficient rains to relieve droughty conditions, chances favour further crop in prices.

PRIVATE CABLES—

N Y October highest 10.75 plus 14 up; Lowest 10.32—29 down.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Early advance on higher Sterling and strong Liverpool. Later weakened on some rains Texas and confused status London Conference.

New York: Higher prices jeopardising success acreage reduction campaign. Except further speculative liquidation before acreage estimate.

New York: Government Report on July 8th likely to show acreage increase and think it probable that feeble response reduction plan will disturb speculative confidence which might be further impaired by Administration reported to be in favour of curtailing speculation which would probably be done by checking Dollars decline. Present prices approximating Administration aim with long large interest and small short interest. Think market in an unsound condition. We recommend liquidating longs before publication of the Bureau Report Chicago will be only cotton market reopened after report.

New York: Discouraging report regarding farmers co-operation relative decrease in acreage. Also possibility rains western belt responsible for selling.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 5.

October 1933	10.38—.23
December 1933	10.57—.20
January 1934	10.63—.22
March 1934	10.76—.22
May 1934	10.92+.19
Middling Spot	10.25—15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 5.

July	10.03—.25
October	10.35—.25
Middling Spot	10.17—.21

New York, July 5.

New York 10-55 a.m.—

October	10.61
December	10.70

New York Noon Call:—

October	10.52
December	10.70

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 5.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	Bales. 19,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	8.000
Day's exports to the Continent	17,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool. 10-10 a.m quotations	July 5. To-day's Closing.
July 1933	—	6.16—13
August, 1933		6.16—13
September 1933		6.16—13
October 1933	6.25	6.16—13
November 1933		6.17—13
December 1933		6.19—12
January 1934	6.28	6.20—12
February 1934		6.21—13
March 1934	6.33	6.23—13
April 1934		6.24—13
May 1934	6.36	6.26—13
June 1934		6.27—13
Middling Spot	6.54	plus 06

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 5.

BROACH.	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.52
Fine (Good Staple)	5.64
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.76
C. P. OOMRA.	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.52
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.67
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.82
BENGAL.	
Good	4.51
Fine	4.61
Superfine	4.71
SCINDE.	
Good	4.61
Fine	4.71
Superfine	4.81

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool July 5.

SAKELLARIDIS.	
July 1933	8.13
October 1933	8.20
November 1933	8.26
January 1934	8.33
March 1934	8.41
May 1934	8.41
July 1834	8.56
F.G.F. Spot	8.57

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-1/2 per cent to 0-9 16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent.

Fine trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine trade Bills. 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day Loan 0-3/3 per cent.

Interest 7 day's Market Loan 0-1/2 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 5.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe Parcels—
Selers 25 July/Aug.

Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels:+
Paid 24/9 July.

Wheat South Australian Parcels—
Sellers 28/3 July/Aug.

LINSEED.

London, July 5.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton:—
Sellers £12:5:0 July-Aug.

Linseed La Plata C I F Hull ton—
Sellers £11:2:6 July-Aug.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton—
Sellers £12:15:0 July/Aug.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 6.

The local cotton market remained closed to-day on account of a Mahomedan Holiday.

The Mahajan Bazar was open to-day. Prices of Broach A.M. delivery opened at Rs. 231 in sympathy with a sharp decline of 23 points in New York cotton market.

There was marked absence of buying with nervous long liquidation influenced by unfavourable reports regarding the London Economic Conference. Prices gradually declined to Rs. 229-8 when there was cessaton of selling.

At this level some shorts were securing profits and prices gradually rallied to Rs. 230-10.

It is reported that a big operator liquidated his holdings on Wednesday in New York owing favourable forecast of weather. At the decline there was some short covering and trade buying at the close of the New York Market.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 10 to 13 points but the market opened very steady at a decline of 4 points. Prices declined further by 3 points on liquidation but again rallied and was quoted 4 points down despite dollar Exchange being 4.50.

In the Mahajan Association prices improved to Rs. 231/4 but closed at Rs. 230/4. Later on there was a better feeling in the market Broach A./M. was quoted at Rs. 230/12.

ROOM RATES.

	Rs.
Superfine	218
Fine	215
Fully Good	212
Good	209

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 6th day of July, 1933:—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

VAIDAS.

	April-May. 1934. Rs.	July-Aug. 1933. Fs.
8-0	231-0	208-0
10-30	230-12	207-12
12-30	229-12	206-12
2-30	230-4	207-4

Bazar closed at 2-30. (B. T.), on account of Muslim Holiday to-day.

Highest	231-4	208-4
	A.-M.	J.-A.
Lowest	229-8	206-8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T. T. LONDON ON:—

Berlin	14-0.7-1/2
Amsterdam	8.32-5/8
Brussels	23.91
Madrid	39.81
Milan	62.68
Berne	17.34
Paris	8509
Prague	112.50
T.T. London on New York	4.52-1/4

WHEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST—Fair except Florida where scattered showers.

WEST—Unsettled—probable showers, except Oklahoma where weather is fair and cool.

The weekly weather report will be issued in America on Thursday.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 6.

The local silver market ruled easy to-day on disquieting London advices about the Economic Conference. Shanghai Exchange on London opened weak and closed barely steady. The local gold market ruled steady with a limited turnover of business.

Ready Silver	56-12-0
Ashad	56-12-0
Shravan	57-1-0
Ready Gold	30-12-6
Ashad	30-12-6
Shravan	30-12-9

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 5.

Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	18-15/16
Forward	19
Gold bars fine per oz.	£6- 3:7

LINSEED OILS.

London, July 5.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt.—
Sellers 20/10-1/2 July.
Sellers 21/6 Sep-Dec.

LONDON STOCK ECXHANGE.

London, July 5.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. I. & C.	15
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) ...	133
P & O Banking Corporation	10
National Bank of India	41
Funding Loan 4 p c ...	110
Conversion Loan 3½ p c ...	98-5/8
Rupee Papeer. 3½ p c	59-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p c Sterling Loan	67
Indian Stock 3½ p c Sterling Loan	79
Indian Stock 4½ p c Sterling Loan	106
Consols 2½ p c	71-5/8
War Loan 3½ p c	98-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p c	109

SEEDS.

London, July 5.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) C I F ton—
No offers

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) C I F ton:—
Sellers £11:5:0 July-Aug.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent per ton:—
Sellers £11:3:9 July-Aug.

LONDON METAL.

London, July 5.

	£
Copper Brazierzs	51
Yellow Metal	42
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	17-1/4
Corrugated, sheets 24 gauge	16-1/4
Tin English Ingots	226

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, July 5.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 7/9-3/4 Sellers

C & F Bombay:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 7/9-3/4 Sellers

C & F Karachi:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 7/9-3/4 Sellers

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

Fair Rio Cocee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 8-1/8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 5.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. Spot—
Sellers 3-21/32.

OPPOSITION TO HITLER

German Socialists Organise For Battle

Information has been received by the Socialist and Labour International at Zurich that the Executive of the German Social-Democrat party has decided to transfer the headquarters of the party to Prague. The "Vorwarts" will be the organ of the party and will appear as a weekly after the middle of this month.

The Executive will shortly issue a manifesto declaring the uncompromising hostility of German Socialists to the Nazi regime. On June 20 a new daily paper appeared at Saarbrucken with the title "Deutche Freiheit" (German Freedom). It will be published at the office of the Socialist daily paper already existing in the Saar, the "Volksstimme," but it will be specially devoted to the campaign against Hitlerism and Fascism, and is intended in particular as an organ to hold together the German refugees. It will circulate in all the neighbouring countries.

INDIAN MARRIAGES IN NATAL

Legislation Introduced To Modify Law Fixing Minimum Age

The old Natal law fixing the ages for marriage of Indian immigrants, which has long been a subject of grievance with the Indian community, is now being modified by the Union Government to the satisfaction of Indians.

The Union Minister of the Interior, Mr. Hofmeyr, in the House of Assembly, on May 31. moved the second reading of the Immigration Law Amendment Bill, one clause of which repeals certain provisions in the old Natal Immigration Laws, and which has been introduced at the request of the Natal Indian community.

The old Natal Law of 1891 contained a section which fixed the minimum ages for the marriage of Indian immigrants at 16 for males and 13 for females, which were laid down as the ages of majority. Another section empowered marriage officers to solemnise marriages between parties who were not below these ages. The effect was that boys of 16 and girls of 13 could be married without consent of their parents.

This caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among the Natal Indian community, whose ideas approximated more to those of the rest of the community in South Africa. The repeal of these sections, they felt, would place Indian immigrants in Natal and their descendants in the same position as the rest of the community.

Mr. Henderson said one would like to feel that there was at least a strong demand on the part of Indians before raising the ages for marriage, before putting them on a level with Europeans.

INDIANS SATISFIED

The Minister of the Interior said that the Protector of Indian Immigrants in Natal had satisfied himself that there was grave dissatisfaction at present among Indians in Natal with the law as it stood. The intention of the Government to legislate in this way was known to the Indian community in Natal, and had been discussed by them and the Government had no indication that they were otherwise than entirely satisfied with the proposal.

The Bill was read a second time, and passed through Committee of the whole House.

BREACH OF FAITH BY CHALISGAON AUTHORITIES

Mill Strikers Allege Victimisation

The President of the C. G. K. Union writes:—

The attitude of the owners of the Shri Lakshmi Narayan Mills and the District Officials at Chalisgaon, towards the workers of the Mill who recently secured the restoration of a wage cut by means of a successful strike, is making the situation at Chalisgaon very serious. Though one of the main terms of settlement was that no worker would be victimised for participation in the strike, the gate keeper of the Mill has been discharged without any reason whatsoever.

Similarly the Collector, who during the strike had agreed to withdraw all prosecutions against the strikers and their leaders after the termination of the strike, has failed to carry out his promise, with the result that the cases are still going on in the district court. In case the owners and the officials do not alter their tactics, it would be difficult to prevent another strike taking place before long.

In case such a contingency does arise, the workers are quite prepared for it and will fight as stubbornly as they did on the last occasion.

PRABHU GIRLS & GITA RECITATION

Under the auspices of the C. K. P. Samaj Parel-Bombay, a Recitation Competition of boys and girls from the community was held on Saturday last, at the Parel High School building.

There was a good response for the competition in Gita recitation. Miss Chitre and Miss Phanase both only of about ten years recited the most difficult shlokas without least difficulty. The purpose of the meeting was explained by the Secretary of the Samaj in a short speech at the beginning. After the competitions were over Mr. P. S. Tipnis advocated the necessity of such meetings which, he said, gives the necessary spiritual food for the nourishment of the younger generation.

Mr. M. V. Donde, Principal of the Parel High School also addressed the gathering.

The Secretary thanked the audience and the referees, Messrs. Tipnis, Karnik and Karkhanis for their valuable help and willing co-operation. With announcement of the Prize-distribution to be held on the 8th inst. the meeting terminated.

JAPANESE SPINNERS REPLY TO E. I. C. A.

Urge Indians To Press Government To Modify Discriminative Policy Against Japan

BOMBAY, July 5.

The Japan Cotton Spinners Association, Osaka, have replied to the statement of the East India Cotton Association, Bombay as follows:—

"We acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of June 22. India and Japan have maintained for the past 30 years the closest connexion in the cotton trade. Japan has imported an average of 1,250,000 bales each year reaching 50 per cent. of the total cotton export from India.

Your Association will concede that the Japanese spinning industry has contributed considerably towards the development of the Indo-Japanese cotton trade. Despite this, the Indian Government practically suspended imports of Japanese cotton yarn by raising tariff in 1927 after which Japanese piecegoods exports to India began to develop. This is a natural phenomenon if viewed from international trade balance point of view especially, contrasted with Japan's big cotton imports from India.

JAPANESE PROTEST.

Your Association will also recognise that the latter has been stimulated by Japan's increased piecegoods exports to India. Despite this, the Indian Government raised the tariff rates several times in last two years increasing to 50 per cent in August 1932. Japanese Cotton trade then protested at the unjustifiable discriminatory tariff which was twice as high as compared to that on British goods. In the meantime, it was pointed out that it was a fundamental mistake on the part of India to increase the import duty on piecegoods proportionately with the decline in yen, because thereby Japan was handicappped in purchasing raw material.

Since then, Japanese cotton goods imported into India have decreased rapidly, while the British goods have recovered.

GOVT. IGNORES.

The Indian Government ignored this clear fact and notified the abrogation of the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention. Naturally, Japanese cotton trade regretted much this hasty action, and in a statement said that it expected an early modification of India's attitude and resoved its mind however, if the expectation was unfulfilled.

The Indian Government did not pay attention to the appeal of the Japanese trade, and moreover dared further to raise the tariff to 75 per cent. ad valorem which is prohibitive against Japanese cotton goods, destroying completely Japan's long years of effort towards the development of Indo-Japanese trade. Suspension of purchasing Indian cotton by Japanese interests was inevitable as a measure for demanding reconsideration of the Indian Government's policy.

MODIFY POLICY.

We appreciate your endeavour for the recovery of normal conditions of the Indo-Japanese trade, but under such circumstances as mentioned above, namely, abrogation of convention and prohibitive tariffs, we think it is very difficult to maintain friendly trade relations between the two countries, However, the desire of the Japanese trade coincides with yours for regaining normal trade relations and therefore we would like your Association to appreach your Government and recommend to them to modify their discriminative and suppressive attitude against Japanese cotton goods.

STAMP EXPERT AT 16

Boy Lectures To Philatelists In London

The interest which schoolboys take in collections of stamps is often a matter of surprise to their elders, but it does not often fall to the lot of one so young as Ronald Douglas of Derby, to hold the rapt attention of such a learned and eminent assembly as the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

Ronald is only 16, but he surprised many experts by his remarkable knowledge of the finer points of philately.

The congress delegates listened eagerly as he read a highly technical paper entitled "Microphilately—is it good or bad?"

Tayking of the under attention paid to a particular variety of stamp, he said, "This attention is philatelically unjustifiable; it is all based on fallacies, which the true philatelist must avoid."

Ronald explained afterwards that he had been collecting stamps since he was seven.

"Some years ago I started to specialise in Persian varieties,' he said, "and collected a good serve of the early lion issues. There are a good many forgeries and reprints of these, and I spent some time learning to detect the genuine original stamps from the others.

"I wrote more than one paper on these forgeries, and for one essay won the Junior Philatelic Society's cup in 1929 for boys under 19. In 1930 I won the cup again.

"I have given lectures to the Derby Philatelic Society, of which my father is one of the vice-presidents."

It is possible that the new contract which is about to be placed for the printing of British postage stamps, will stipulate that a new process is to be used and a much more attractive stamp produced.

There will be no material alteration in design, but on the penny stamps the King's head would be imposed on a darker background and would be more prominent than at present.

HARIJAN SATYAGRAHA SUCCEEDS

Orthodox Hindus And Sikhs Throw Open Well

As a sequel to prohibitive measures adopted by the orthodox section of the Hindus and the Sikhs of Hoshiarpur regarding the use of a public well, inside the Paheri gate, by the Sikh Harijans, hundreds of Harijans poured into the town from the villages from the outskirts, to help their fellow beings in the Satyagrah, they had offered as a protest against the ill treatment meted out to some of them, when they tried to take water from the well, a few days ago.

The situation seemed to be getting out of police control. After his incessant efforts, the Deputy Superintendent of Police brought about a compromise between both the parties as a result of which the Harijans' right to the use of the well in dispute was at last recognised.

Accordingly the Harijans drew water from the well amidst shouts of "Sat Sri Akal" and offered it to the people for drinking.

A FREE FORECAST, TILL 8TH JULY, 1933

I have given below a forecast for the benefit of the public and to show how far my tips can be relied upon and to what extent they are correct.

Simply follow this and you will be stunned with the accuracy of the forecast.

COTTON. Would be firm upto 8th and on receipt of the "Barrish" report would fall suddenly.

WHEAT. Prices to rise.

SILVER. Prices to keep 56/10 between 57/12. Till end of week.

GOLD. Firm till the end of the 7th July.

SHARES. Mills will keep up tune to cotton then a fall

IRON SHARES. To fall down tremendously like Burmas.

BURMAS. To fall further.

CEMENT. Firm.

Hydro Electric: To rise.

Accurate forecast and cent per cent. sure. Most Reliable. Tips in Cotton, Silver, Shares, etc., etc., etc.

Only a trial will convince you. Many have benefitted. Why not you?

If you want to know your future regarding any particular trade line or business of avocation just write to me or call at

PANDIT JAGADISH PASHAD SARMA JOTHISHI,
C/o Shridhar Shivlal Pracheena Pusthakalaya, BOMBAY 2.

Digitized by the Digital Library for Indian Studies
Government of Maharashtra
on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
is a progressive Insurance Co.
J5

REGD. NO. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1933

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances.
J6

Air Bombing For Police Purposes

Chamberlain Urges Government To Reconsider Their Policy And Says, They Cannot Expect Exemption From Rules Applying To Other Nations

LONDON, July 5.

During to-day's discussions, in the House of Commons, on the Foreign Office Vote, Sir Austen Chamberlain strongly urged the Government to reconsider their policy with regard to air bombing for police purposes in outlaying areas. He agreed that in certain areas and under certain conditions the aeroplane as a fighting weapon was the most humane instrument that could be employed because of the speed with which it enabled the prevention of the spread of trouble. But the question arose, now, in relation to the general Disarmament question, and despite the extent of Britain's obligations in maintaining peace on the borders of civilisation, he did not see how she could ask other nations to agree to exempt her from rules applying to them.

GERMAN MENACE.

Sir Austen, in another passage in his speech, vigorously criticised "the new spirit prevailing in Germany". He said that he felt strongly on that subject, for many years he had worked his hardest—and that not without some success—to bring Germany back as an equal into the comity of nations.

Now, he saw all hopes, if not destroyed, at least adjourned and delayed by this new German spirit. If Germany wanted a revision of the treaties, she had got to convince the world that a reasonable readjustment of the treaties would satisfy her. As long as every speech made in Germany and every bit of their propaganda were menacing, inflammatory, biassed and one-sided, how could they expect those whom they menaced by this propaganda should disarm.

If Germany reverted to her early mood, showing a real desire for fulfilment and a real intention to observe her obligations, and if she would cease to menace her neighbours, she would, then, assure the world that in asking for disarmament from those who are not disarmed, she is seeking her own security, and not simply trying to reach a position in which she would be able to challenge and break the peace of the world.

CHANGE OF METHOD.

Capt. Anthony Eden, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to the discussion said that he felt confident that all the parties in the House welcomed the outcome of the conversations between the Foreign Secretary and M. Litvinoff. Referring to the adjournment of the Disarmament Conference Capt. Eden said that it was really a change of method, since, instead of proceeding by public discussion at Geneva, they were trying an interchange of views between the heads of the Delegations under the guidance of the President.

The question of bombing in the outlaying districts was, he said, one of the problems which would have to be dealt with when they came to the second reading of the draft convention. The policy of police-bombing, he said, had been thoroughly examined for a considerable time, and he himself was absolutely convinced that the conference appreciated the immense strength of their case in respect of this reservation. He was equally convinced that for the British Government not to have put this matter forward and explained their difficulties, would have been a dereliction of their responsibility in certain parts of the world.

Regarding the general question of disarmament Capt. Eden said that their task was to seek to bring about appeasement in Europe and give the nations the necessary confidence to put their names to the convention. It was a task on which the British Government would labour but could not labour alone. It needed the assistance and co-operation of every other government, more particularly of those who in the past had complained of their unequal status in armaments.—B. O. W.

HOPES OF REVIVAL OF PROSPERITY

Simon On Revision Of War Debt Agreement

LONDON, July 6.

Sir John Simon winding up the debate in the House of Commons on Foreign Affairs Estimates referring to the American debts said that the approaching negotiations, the exact date of which was not fixed, would deal with the whole subject and not with any particular instalment. Mr. Roosevelt himself had made that clear and asked Britain to make representations to Washington very soon. They would seek such revision of the existing agreement as was compatible with revival of prosperity.—Reuter's Special.

Volunteers of the Bombay City Ambulance Corps, who were awarded Qualification Certificates for rendering first aid to the injured, by the St. John Ambulance Association. Dr. H. D. Dastoor, their instructor, is sitting on the left.

PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM KILLED AND BURIED

What Dissolution Of Centre Party And Completion Of Nazi Dictatorship Means For Germany

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, July 6.

The dissolution of the Centre Party marks the formal end of the Parliamentary system in Germany. The announcement of the dissolution does not indicate that the Centrists received any definite guarantees from Hitler in return for their disappearance.

A party statement gives members the possibility of joining the Chancellor's national front, and a chance of co-operating in the construction of the new order.

The statement expects that the confiscation of Party property and the arrests of Centrists will cease, and the arrested persons will be released, and hopes that the ex-Centrists in future will be treated similarly to Nazis.

The Centrist deputies will not go over to the Nazis 'en bloc", but each will decide for himself.

It is understood that Dr. Bruening and other leaders will lay down mandates.

CENTRE PARTY DISSOLVED.

BERLIN, July 6.

Bruening has announced that the German Centre Party has dissolved itself.—Reuter.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES DULL

Wheat Predominates In Commodity Markets

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 5.

On the Stock Exchange apart from the continued dullness of giltedged securities, the recent buoyancy was fairly well maintained. Industrials home, argentine, nitrate, and railways were again especially featured.

Wheat was predominant among the commodity markets following a provisional agreement between the chief producers, but in general most others closed in quieter sympathy with America.

In Wall Street considerable profit taking swept the market. The reaction in wheat and cotton had an unsettling influence.

WHEAT PRODUCERS' CONFERENCE

Draft Agreement Drawn Up On Lines Of U. S. Proposal

LONDON, July 5.

The wheat conversations between the four chief producing countries—United States, Canada, Australia and Arginetina were resumed yesterday morning. A draft agreement was drawn upon the lines of the American proposals for the control of production and the reduction of wheat acreage, and this has now been accepted by all the four producing countries.

It will be submitted to the principal consuming countries for their assent to some of the provisions.—B. O. W.

PUNJAB COUNCIL TO MEET AT SIMLA

Summer Session Begins On July 27

LAHORE, July 6.

The summer session of the Punjab Council will commence at 11 a.m. on July 27 in the Legislative Assembly Chamber at Simla. Two days, namely, 27th and 28th July have been allotted by His Excellency the Governor for the discussion of non-official resolutions.—A. P.

ARMED DACOITY IN BIDHAUN

One Killed And Seven Injured In Encounter

CAWNPORE, July 5.

Seven persons with gunshot wounds, and one corpse were taken to hospital as a result of an armed dacoity committed in Bidhaun last night.

It is understood that the dacoits were fully armed with all sorts of weapons. Full details are not available. Reports indicate that the dacoity was of a very serious nature.—A. P.

APPEAL TO HEADMASTERS

Help Harijan School Children

The following circular has been issued by the Servants of Untouchables Society to the various U. P. colleges and schools:—

Sir,—You are aware of the fact that the fast of Mahatma Gandhi to purge Hindu society of untouchability has been greatly successful in concentrating public opinion on advancing the interests of the Harijans in every department of life. Opening of public temples and wells to the Harijans may improve their social status to a great extent but it is the education of the Harijan boys and girls that will surely and silently raise them in the social scale of the Hindus in the long run. It is generally observed that a great educational awakening has taken place of late among the Harijans so far as primary education is concerned but their chronic poverty does not allow Harijan boys to join a high school or a college and bear the expenses of their education. The result is that in the whole of the province the number of those Harijan students who pass Matric every year will be hardly 10.

If a Harijan boy manages to get some help for his boarding and lodging he finds it impossible to pay school fees. Therefore may I earnestly appeal to you to make provision to grant full or half freeships for Harijan students who may go to get admission in your school. You may also kindly help them in getting stipends and scholarships from other sources at your disposal. Their living in the boarding houses will surely remove their untouchability as they will come in contact with boys of other communities, so you may kindly remit hostel charges also for them.

"Kindly let me know at an early date the number of half freeships, stipends and remissions of hostel charges that you may grant to Harijan boys that may join your school."

FACILITIES FOR HARIJAN STUDENTS

Girgaum English School To Offer Half Free Studentships

The members of the Advisory Committee of the Girgaum English School have sent the following letter to the President of the Servants of Untouchables Society, Provincial Board, Bombay.

"Our school has been offering special facilities and concessions to students from communities backward in education and we have now got about 500 students. The school is situated at Queen's Road, near the Charni Road Station and is recognised both by the Department of Public Instruction and the Bombay University.

The Harijan students that are at present reading in this school are with the exception of a few, getting concessions and we have now great pleasure to offer 'Half free studentships' to 'any' Harijan students who will join this school.

For further particulars our committee will be pleased to communicate if necessary."

BENGAL HARIJANS OPPOSE REVISION OF POONA PACT

Sir N. N. Sircar's Activities Condemned

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Mr. P. R. Thakur, Vice-President of the All-Bengal Depressed Classes Federation, has made the following statement to the press: The Bengal Depressed Classes strongly oppose any revision of the Poona Pact, and condemn the activities of Sir N. N. Sircar to reopen it.

They also object to the Joint Select Committee accepting the ex-parte evidence of the Bengal witnesses, Mr. B. C. Chatterjee and Mr. J. L. Banerjee with regard to the said Pact.—A. P.

World Conference To Adjourn "Sine die"?

Difference Between American And European View-Points Unbridgeable, Declare Gold Bloc

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July

The decision of the Gold Bloc for an adjournment, which makes it virtually certain that the adjournment will be decided at today's meeting of the Bureau reached after a meeting at French headquarters from 10-15 p.m. to 11-40 p.m.

After the meeting it was learnt from French quarters that the Gold Bloc expressed the opinion that President Roosevelt's statement while it represents definite progress, confirms the view that the difference between the United States and European viewpoints on the monetary question makes it very difficult to effectively continue the conference at present.

Nevertheless, the Gold Bloc feel that the statement shows a definite desire for rapproachment and sympathetic collaboration, which did not exist in the previous American declaration. The document is described as very conciliatory, and one which, if the conference is adjourned, will facilitate the continuance of work later.

The question of fixing a definite period for adjournment is left open as it felt that no term can be put to the monetary situation, and it is necessary from the viewpoint of gold countries watch the future course of the dollar.

W. E. CONFERENCE ADJOURNED

LONDON, July 6.

The midnight meeting of the Gold Bloc unanimously passed a resolution for the adjournment of the World Economic Conference. —Reuter.

It is understood that the motion empowering the Select Committee to appoint one or more sub-committees will not be opposed by both the Houses of Parliament.—Reuter.

EVILS OF PRESENT ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Roosevelt Urges European Countries To Tackle Problem In Right Spirit

LONDON, July 5.

President Roosevelt had a telephonic conversation with Senator Cordell Hull after which an official communique was issued.

President Roosevelt in the course of the communique urges the conference to seek to mitigate and remedy the evils in the present economic situation. He promises American co-operation, but declares that revaluation of the dollar in terms of American commodities is an end from which the Government and people of the United States cannot be diverted.

The value of the dollar in terms of which a-gSCcmfwpybgk terms of foreign currencie, cannot be our immediate concern. The exchange value of the dollar depends on the success of other countries in raising the prices of their own commodities in terms of their national monies. There is nothing in American policy inimical to the interests of any other country.

The statement points out that there was no criticism in the United States when European currencies depreciated. The United States like Britain has the return to gold as its ultimate objective, but must choose its time and parity.

President Roosevelt urges that apart from stabilisation, there are other great problems deserving exploration. The first task is to restore prices to the level at which industry and agriculture can function profitably and efficiently.—Reuter's Special.

ANDAMANS MUST GO AS PENAL SETTLEMENT

Dacca Association Makes Strong Protest To Government

DACCA, July 2.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Dacca Peoples' Association last night, a resolution was unanimously adopted, strongly protesting against the re-opening of the Andamans as a place for confining political prisoners on account of the unhealthy climate of the place, and in view also of the fact that it was abandoned by the Government some time ago as a convict settlement.

By another resolution the Association requested the Government to hold an open enquiry into the circumstances which led to the recent hunger-strike. The Association also requested the Government to close the Andamans as a convict settlement, and to send the political prisoners back to India without delay.—A. P.

LAKHAOTI TERRORIST CASE

Accused Found Guilty And Bound Over

ALLAHABAD, July 6.

In the Lakhaoti Terrorist Case, all the accused have been bound over by the District Magistrate of Meerut. The accused were charged for being members of a dangerous revolutionary party. The proceedings arose out of a murderous assault on a European guard after stopping the train at Hardoi.

The Magistrate found reasonable grounds to believe that such a conspiracy did exist and bound over the accused.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN

23rd Session To Take Place In Delhi

(From A Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 4.

The All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan which will hold its 23rd session in Delhi early next year has become a very popular institution for rendering immense service to the Hindi-loving world. The Sammelan is the only institution in India which, through its unabated energies, has produced so many profound scholars and created high class literature in Hindi.

The potential value of the annual session of the Sammelan is already known to the Hindi-loving world. The object of the annual session of the Sammelan is two-fold, viz., to secure an assemblage of the profound scholars of the language to get their considered views on betterment and further advance of the language. There is one thing more of vital interest which can never be ignored and that is the annual session leaves unmitigating influence on the Hindi-loving people of the place where it is held, ultimately resulting in more lively culture. A working committee with an acting President has been set up, and the work in connection with the Sammelan is already in progress.

DELHI, THE VENUE.

To enable every lover of Hindi including the students, Delhi has been selected as the venue of the Sammelan and members fee has been scheduled at Rs. 2.

It is hoped a large number of persons will enrol themselves as members of the Reception Committee.

BUDDHIST MONKS FALL ILL

World Tour Abandoned At Benares

BENARES, (By Mail).

The present climatic conditions here are having a bad effect on the health of the Buddhist monks who are on a tour round the world on foot and are staying at Benares during the rainy season. The pilgrims numbered 80 when they started from Rangoon on January 1, 1933, their number was reduced to 40 when they arrived at Benares on June 2 and now they number only 14. All others have returned to Burma as the state of their health did not permit them to continue the tour. The 14 pilgrims who are staying at Benares are also in a bad state of health, two of them are lyiyng in a local hospital.

The Italian Buddhist, Rev. Lokanatha Bhikkhu, the leader of the party, is expected to arrive at Benares in a day or two from Calcutta where he has gone in connection with the publication of his book on Buddhism.

Mr. Shiva Prasad Gupta, who is progressing satisfactorily at Calcutta, has contributed Rs. 100 to make arrangements to feed pilgrims for a number of days.—A. P.

FREE RATIONS FOR DISTRESSED BHILS

Freelandganj Temple Committee To Open Dole Distributing Centre

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, July 5.

The Temple Committee of Freelandgunj, Dohad (Panch Mahals) having received a report from their representative deputed specially for the purpose, have decided to open a Dole Distributing centre where 200 Bhils will be given free rations daily.

Sjts. Lallubhai A. Desai, Ochhavlal Pandya, Tapishanker G and Shantilal Pandva have undertaken to defray the actual expenses of maintaining 150 Bhils for one month.

The number of men to whom free doles are to be given will be increased if other financial help is received.

Promises of co-operation and help from the other members of the Railway staff are forthcoming.

The Committee will work in co-operation with the Bhil Seva Mandal.

Edited by V. V. KUMTEKER (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.